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WEATHER - PARIS: Friday, possible
snow 24-32°F; Saturday, cold, variable;
Sunday, possible showers. Temp. 31-
37°F. Forecast (THURSDAY): Rain, 31-
37°F; Friday, overcast, Temp. 34-40°F;
NEW YORK: Friday, snow. Temp. 2-11.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

29,525



Milan's Piazza del Duomo after a nightlong storm covered it with a mantle of snow. Weather story Page 2.

Carter Reasserts Israeli Camps Are Illegal

Settlements Issue Bridgeable, Sadat Aide Says

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The Israeli delegation to the joint military committee with Egypt said today that the Egyptian side today why and where Israel considers itself vulnerable and what kind of protection it wants as part of a peace agreement.

[In Washington, President Carter, saying that his views coincide almost exactly with those of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, repeated today the U.S. assertion that the Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory are illegal, United Press International reported.]

[Mr. Carter said, however, "It is not for us to decide the specific details of a Middle East settlement."]

After their meeting, the defense ministers of the two nations, Moshe Weizman of Israel and Mohamed Abdel Ghany Ghanem of Egypt, sat together and talked for several hours, but no agreement was reached, the Associated Press reported.

The joint statement, while vague, marked another of the psychological breakthroughs that have transformed the atmosphere of the Middle East since President Sadat went to Jerusalem in November.

[A bilateral communiqué issued after today's five hours of committee talks said that Gen. Weizman would be "flying home for consultations" and would return in a few days, the Associated Press reported.]

By listening courteously to the Israeli presentation and responding with counterproposals, Egypt has for the first time shown itself ready to take Israel's security concerns seriously, to accept them as genuine instead of dismissing them as a cover for Zionist territorial ambitions.

The old, ritual Egyptian response to Israeli expressions of concern about security—that they were trapped up to give Israel an excuse to keep the territories occupied in the 1967 war—was not heard today after a meeting in which Israel's chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, made what Gen. Ghanem called "a presentation of Israel's security problem."

'Genuine Way'
Gen. Weizman said that "what we presented this morning was received in the genuine way that it was delivered. Obviously there are things that are not accepted and things to be discussed. This is what we are here for."

While Gen. Weizman declined to go into details, he indicated that peace between Egypt and Israel involves much more than just a prompt and unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

Gen. Gur's presentation, he said, ranged over the vulnerability of Israel's vital shipping lane in the Strait of Tiran, the isolation of its port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba and the need for "some sort of Israeli presence" at the entrance to the gulf, "especially if the presence in Sharm el Sheikh will be changed from what we have today."

He said that the Israelis were asking for "buffer zones, security areas and the possibility of various types of military areas," as well as the right to keep some soldiers in the Sinai and for some assurances about what Egypt would do if another Arab country started a war with Israel.

Gen. Weizman also said that Israel had decided not to install any new settlements in the Sinai now but to "strengthen" those already there, which Egypt wants dismantled.

Border Issue
The Israeli defense minister also said that "all borders can be argued about and discussed," a reference to suggestions that Israel might offer to trade Egyptian areas and the possibility of some of its territory in the Negev for Israeli settlements in the Sinai.

Suppliers of Nuclear Material
The international rules for atomic sales are less stringent in some respects than rules formulated individually by several of the nations involved, including those for the United States now pending in Congress.

However, Joseph Nye, the State Department's nuclear proliferation expert, said that publication of the guidelines is an important step and that moves toward agreement on more stringent rules are expected later this year.

The ground rules cover the transfer of all nuclear technology, plant and material covered in a seven-page "trigger list," adopted unanimously, which includes reactors, enrichment and reprocessing plants, enriched uranium and other sensitive nuclear material. To purchase any of these items, an importing country must agree:

• To provide "formal governmental assurances" that the material or facilities will not be used to produce "any nuclear explosive device," whether a weapon or a supposedly peaceful explosion.

• To place the material or facilities under "effective physical protection" to prevent theft or sabotage. The levels of protection required, depending on the sensitivity of the item, have been agreed by the supplier nations.

15 Countries Set Rules to Stop A-Proliferation
By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The United States, the Soviet Union and the 13 other nations that supply the world's nuclear equipment and materials yesterday made public an agreement to block the spread of atomic weapons.

The nuclear-supplier nations, which negotiated the arrangements during semi-secret meetings in London, simultaneously submitted their joint sales guidelines to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, according to State Department officials. The document is not a formal international agreement, but each of the 15 countries agrees to abide by its rules in selling atomic supplies and uranium.

The guidelines are the first publicly acknowledged product of the "suppliers' club" meetings, which began in April, 1976. They were spurred by concern over India's atomic explosion in 1974. The meetings initially were highly confidential because France, a key supplier nation, threatened to walk out if the discussions became known.

Less Stringent
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S. African Aide Cancels N.Y. Trip
PRETORIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha has canceled his trip to New York this weekend, but he is prepared to attend talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) any time before Jan. 27, a spokesman said today.

The five Western nations on the UN Security Council, the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, have been trying to get South Africa and the black nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization together for talks on South-West Africa.

The five had promised to introduce "comprehensive proposals" for settlement of the Namibian question at the meeting. The territory is administered by South Africa under a mandate that has been rejected by the United Nations.

British Firemen Accept Offer, Vote to End 2-Month Walkout
LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Britain's 35,000 striking fire-fighters voted today to end their two-month walkout and accept a 10-per-cent raise, only a third of the amount they sought.

Delegates representing the 53 regional fire brigades decided by an almost 3-to-1 margin to resume work Monday morning.

Fights, smoke bombs and several arrests marred the balloting at a conference in Bridlington, Yorkshire.

About 150 militant firemen who arrived in chartered buses shouted "rat" and "scab" at the Fire Brigades general secretary, Terry Parry, as he entered the hall. Some tried to hit him but the police intervened.

Scuffles With Police
An orange smoke bomb was thrown into the foyer before voting began and militants scuffled outside with police and fire-fighters in favor of returning to work.

Britain's first strike by firemen began Nov. 14 with a demand for a 30-per-cent raise—three times the government's anti-inflation limit for public employees.

Prime Minister James Callaghan repeatedly refused to consider the firefighters a special case. Strike leaders finally accepted the government's offer of 10 per cent now and more later. The government assigned 12,000 servicemen to emergency fire-fighting duty and rolled out several hundred vintage civil defense fire trucks.

Strikers prevented troops using regular equipment, including special breathing apparatuses, but constantly left picket lines to help the inexperienced amateurs battle blazes endangering human lives.

Union leaders promised disciplinary action against the several hundred members who manned stations in defiance of the strike. The assistant general secretary, Richard Foggie, said their union cards might be withdrawn. This would mean loss of jobs in stations with 100-per-cent union membership.

Firefighters currently earn an average \$67 (\$127) a week before taxes. The national average weekly wage is \$79 (\$150).

The government's offer provides an immediate 10-per-cent pay boost plus raises later this year and next that will give fire-fighters about \$100 (\$180) a week by December, next year.

Strike leaders said the walkout cost each man around \$500 (\$950) in lost earnings. There was no strike pay fund.

Washington Denies Meddling

U.S. Opposition to Communists Stressed as Italy Crisis Grows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The United States stated officially today that it opposes Communist participation in the government of Italy or any other Western European nation but does not regard such a statement as meddling in Italy's affairs.

The statement, reflecting the traditional U.S. view but dramatic in its timing, followed a threat by Italy's Socialist party to team with the Communists and force the Christian Democrats out of power for the first time in post-war history.

Asked whether the Carter administration might contribute funds to the Christian Democratic party, as other U.S. administrations have done, State Department spokesman said, "We do not intend to get involved in the way you suggest."

"Recent developments in Italy have increased the level of our concern" about rising Communist power in Western Europe, said the policy statement released at a State Department briefing.

"Our Western European allies are sovereign countries and, rightly and properly, the decision on how they are governed rests with their citizens alone," it concluded. "At the same time, we believe we have an obligation to our friends and allies to express our views clearly... We do not favor such (Communist) participation and would like to see Communist influence in any Western European country reduced."

Citing the "profound democratic values and interests" shared by the United States and Italy, the statement said, "We do not believe that the Communists share those values and interests."

Asked whether this statement in itself did not constitute interference in Italy's political affairs, State Department spokesman John Trautman said, "No, I don't think it does."

"As we have said before, we don't intend to involve ourselves in the internal political processes by which people are governed and that is certainly and completely true of the Italian situation."

The U.S. government summoned the ambassador, to Italy, Richard Gardner, home for consultations on Italy's political situation earlier this week. Mr. Gardner has met with President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and key congressional leaders.

Pravda Backs Italy Reds
MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Pravda today supported the Italian Communist bid for a role in a new "emergency" government and accused the United States of trying to prevent it.

The Soviet Union has had bitter disagreements with the Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, as he has emerged as a leader of the Eurocommunist movement. Today's Pravda commentary put aside those disagreements and accused the United States of "outside interference in Italian affairs."

"What causes particular anxiety in Italy," Pravda went on, "are reports... saying that Washington expresses unequivocal 'concern' over the course of events in Italy."

Kissinger Cites Concern
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview

released yesterday, predicted "grave consequences for the entire West" if "the slide toward Communism" in Italy is not halted.

"The Italian Communist party has not broken with the Soviet Union on a single foreign policy question which involves a conflict with the United States," he said. A Communist role in the Italian government, he said, would create a situation in which the West would find itself "with an ally which is at best unreliable and which may even take the Soviet side in a crisis."

He added that Italy, in permitting the Communists to participate in government, would run the risk of destroying its democratic system.

"It is inconceivable to me that Communists, convinced they represent inevitable historical progress, would consider being voted out of office," Mr. Kissinger said. "They would have all the less reason to do so if they are in the process of undermining systematically the institutions around which the resistance to them could rally."

After Barring Communist Role
Andreotti Said Ready to Quit As Top Party Chiefs Confer

ROME, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Leaders of Italy's two major parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, held separate talks today after the Christian Democrats rejected a Communist power bid and Premier Giulio Andreotti's resignation was reported imminent.

Political correspondents of several Italian newspapers said that Mr. Andreotti would resign by Monday after 17 months in office. His Christian Democratic Cabinet has survived only because the Communists have not voted against it.

The Christian Democratic leadership voted unanimously last night against giving Cabinet posts to the Communists, whose party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, is demanding ministries as the price of his continued cooperation. The Communists say that an emergency government of all parties except the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement is essential to cure Italy's growing economic difficulties.

Mr. Andreotti said that if he is to resign it must be as a result of a vote of no confidence in Parliament.

The Christian Democratic parliamentary group met today to discuss strategy. So did Communist senators. Mr. Andreotti called a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow morning.

Parliamentary sources said that the Communist senators had rejected early elections and continued to press for an emergency government despite the Christian Democratic rejection.

The Socialist party is threatening to form a popular front government with the Communists, ending 22 years of Christian Democratic rule, if the party persists in refusing to share power.

The crisis caused the White House to call Ambassador Richard Gardner to Washington earlier this week for consultations.

Turkish Premier Plans Loosening Of Ties to NATO
ANKARA, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit announced today a government program calling for greater independence in defense because NATO obligations are too costly.

Mr. Ecevit is seeking parliamentary endorsement for his week-old government and the National Assembly is expected to conduct a confidence vote on Tuesday.

The text of the 46-page government program, which Mr. Ecevit read to the National Assembly, said that the administration plans to develop "national defense with our own resources."

The Premier said that the requirements of NATO, of which Turkey is a member, are "beyond dangers of depending on a single source for arms have been felt."

He was referring to the U.S. congressional arms embargo against Turkey because of its invasion of Cyprus.

Promising to remove obstacles to the country's industrial growth, Mr. Ecevit said his government "will seek to rearrange ties" with the European Economic Community, of which Turkey is an associate member. It plans to achieve full membership in 1995.

Women's Movement Ranks Low With British, Italians, Poll Shows
BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Britons and Italians have a comparatively low opinion of women's liberation movements, according to a poll financed by the European Economic Community.

Of 1,800 persons questioned in Britain and Northern Ireland, 33 per cent said they had a rather poor opinion of women's liberation and 12 per cent a very bad opinion. Thirty-nine per cent had a "quite good" opinion and 4 per cent said they had a very high opinion. Twelve per cent had no opinion.

British men were more favorable, 43 per cent, than women, 41 per cent.

In Italy, the proportions were similar—47 per cent were unfavorable and 45 per cent favorable. But in Italy the women, 48 per cent, liked the movement better than the men, 44 per cent. There were 1,000 persons in the Italian sample.

Among the nine Common Market countries, the most favorable opinions on women's liberation were in the Netherlands, 61 per cent; Luxembourg, 60 per cent; and France and Belgium, 58 per cent each.

United Press International.

Boris Spassky (left) and Victor Korchnoi sign documents confirming their match.

Concessions Called Unfair

India Reaffirms Objections To Inspection of Atomic Sites

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Prime Minister Morarji Desai reiterated today India's objections to full international inspection of its nuclear installations.

Denying that there had been any change in his position on the issue of safeguards against the development of nuclear weapons, Prime Minister Desai again said that it was unfair to expect concessions from India as long as the big-power arms race continues.

India's acceptance of the safeguards would depend, he said, on basic new disarmament agreements by the nuclear powers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, since they "have the largest arsenals and are more frequently making explosions."

"If they decide not to have explosions of any kind," Mr. Desai said, "it is decided not to have any further tests of any kind, peaceful or otherwise, and they do not add to their arsenals and also come to an agreement to have gradual reduction with a view to complete destruction of atomic weapons, then there is no difficulty in my accepting the safeguards."

To End Confusion

At a news conference Mr. Desai said that he was seeking to dispel confusion caused by reports that he had made concessions on the nuclear safeguards in his talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, who left India yesterday after a five-day visit.

"I said the same thing to Mr. Callaghan as I said to the American President," he said. "We do not want to have any atomic weapons under any conditions and do not want even to have explosions of any kind."

Last week, during his two-day

visit to India, President Carter also tried to persuade Mr. Desai to accept the international safeguards. He disclosed his lack of success in that effort in a conversation with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that was recorded without their knowledge by a U.S. television team.

Referring to Mr. Desai, President Carter told Mr. Desai that, when they returned to Washington, "I think we ought to write him another letter, just cold and very blunt."

Very Warm Letter

Asked today whether he had received that cold and blunt letter, Mr. Desai said, "Well, he has changed it now. I have received a very warm letter of thanks."

India, which created international concern by exploding a nuclear device in 1974, has insisted that it is interested only in the peaceful use of nuclear power. On this issue, Mr. Desai's policy is the same as his predecessor, Indira Gandhi. However, U.S. and British officials seem more inclined to believe Mr. Desai.

But, as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said here last week, after discussing the issue with Mr. Desai, "he is one man and he is mortal," and future governments might not feel bound by his pledge.

Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Carter also tried to persuade the Indians to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, but Mr. Desai reaffirmed today that he still considers that out of the question.

India believes that the treaty discriminates in favor of the nations that already have nuclear weapons.

"As long as the nations who want us to sign this have arsenals of atomic weapons, and they go on making explosions and adding to them, how can they ask us to sign?" Mr. Desai said.

On another subject, Mr. Desai disclosed that he is planning tentatively to visit the United States in May, and that Maj. Gen. Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan will visit India soon.

At a news conference following a 55-minute meeting with the Pontiff, Mr. Dayan said: "I said that a just solution should be found for the Palestinian question based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 by the countries concerned, which are Egypt, Jordan and Israel, and, on an equal footing, by representatives of the Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza."

He added, "I think this position is accepted by the Holy Father."

Resolutions 242 and 338 call for Israeli evacuation of Arab territories in exchange for secure and recognized borders.

Mr. Dayan said: "I can't say that we, the Vatican and Italy, are exactly eye-to-eye, but there was a friendly attitude by both, and I hope we are understood better. That was the purpose of my visit and I am satisfied and happy about it."

He said that the Pope mentioned the holy places in Jerusalem, but not the entire city.

"The Vatican has proposed that Jerusalem have an internationally guaranteed special status," Mr. Dayan said. "The Pope did not mention that issue in their meeting."

Mr. Dayan said: "Neither the holy places nor Jerusalem are being negotiated now. Peace talks are taking place between Egypt and Israel, that is all. Egypt is not negotiating over Jerusalem."

He said that the Palestine Liberation Organization could not represent the Palestinians at any peace talks because it refused to recognize Israel. "What we have in mind is that, if there are any moderate Palestinians in Gaza or on the West Bank who want to live in peace with us, they are welcome and invited."

He said that Israeli settlements on Arab territories are not an obstacle to peace. "If there is agreement and some settlements are left on the other side of the boundaries, they will either have to be withdrawn or come under local sovereignty. The settlements will not determine the boundaries; the boundaries will determine the settlements."

Of the holy sites in Jerusalem of the Jewish, Christian and Moslem faiths, he said that there was no question of the temple mount being taken from the Moslems. "Even though 2,000 years ago the Jewish temple was where the Al Aqsa and Omar mosques stand today, I would not support our taking it from the Moslem and turning it back into a Jewish holy place."

He also appealed to all Arab parties concerned to join the first serious negotiations in 30 years.

Gen. Zia made the accusation at a news conference for reporters traveling with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Mr. Callaghan arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit.

Gen. Zia said that France was reconsidering plans to sell a reprocessing plant to Pakistan because of U.S. pressure on Pakistan not to go through with the deal.

Asked about the nature of the pressure, he said it meant, "you stop the reprocessing plant or we cut off your aid."

Gen. Zia also said that, if France decided to modify the agreement on the sale of the reprocessing plant to prevent production of plutonium—material used in the production of nuclear weapons—Pakistan's energy program would be adversely affected.

Walkout in Paris Shuts Two Papers
PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Paris daily Le Figaro and the evening paper France-Soir failed to appear today because of a strike by printers concerned about threatened layoffs.

The printers fear that rightist press magnate Robert Hénaut, who owns Le Figaro and half the shares in France-Soir, will put 500 persons out of work by closing two of his group's printing plants this year.

Killer Monkey Slain
IPOH, Malaysia, Jan. 12 (Gazette).—A pet monkey, apparently enraged by his owner's insistence that it take a swim, bit him to death here. Witnesses killed the monkey with sticks.



Storm-swept waves rise over the ramparts of St. Malo, France, as storms hit Europe.

Snow Hits North Italy

Storms Flail Europe; U.K. Toll Is 10 Dead

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 12.—At least 10 persons died and 14 were missing today as gales, driving rain and snow lashed Britain. Parts of continental Europe were choked with snow, glaced by ice and buffeted by heavy seas, but no deaths were reported there.

The British death toll included a 70-year-old woman who drowned in her flooded Cambridge-shire home, a 21-year-old man hiking home in the Scottish mountains and three men whose bodies were recovered after a Greek coaster sank in the North Sea off the British coast.

The 14 missing included four other crewmen from the Greek ship, the Sea Diamond, which went down off Lowestoft. Also lost and being sought after North Sea accidents were five crewmen of the Dutch vessel Holmar I, feared to have sunk off Flamborough Head, and five men who abandoned the Cypriot vessel Gloriosa.

Heavy seas—lashed by winds of up to 90 miles an hour—battered Belgian, French and Dutch coastal areas, disrupting shipping and sending waves pouring over dikes at Ostende and other Belgian ports.

The storm sank a container-ship near the port of West Dunquerque, wrecked a seaside casino near Le Havre and sank a scow near Tournai, but officials at the three French communities reported no casualties.

[The Associated Press said the container-ship was later refloated by tugs.]

Elsewhere in Europe, blizzards swept northern Spain, isolating dozens of villages, closing mountain roads and blanketing San Sebastian and Pamplona with a foot of snow.

In northern Italy, snowstorms closed airports and paralyzed most major cities. Among airports shut were those in Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice. Turin had a 28-inch (70-cm) snowfall.

West German radio stations warned motorists of ice-coated highways in the Harz Mountains and in the Siles and Hunsrück Hills near Bonn. Police said that despite dozens of highway accidents no deaths were reported.

The worst flooding since 1953—when 307 persons died in inundations—hit the east coast of England, invading some London suburbs and causing mass evacuation of its coastal areas.

At high tide overnight the Thames crested at 18 inches below the level which would have sent water through the center of the capital.

"We came within an ace of having a flood on our hands last night," a London official said.

Hundreds were evacuated from their homes in low-lying areas of the country as floodwaters reached five feet in some districts.

Freezing wind gusts overnight reached 94 miles an hour—the highest on record in Britain—and waves as high as 50 feet battered the coast.

The wind tipped roofs from buildings, broke windows and tossed vehicles around. Fishing boats and other vessels were smashed by the heavy seas. Trees fell across roads and railroads.

The Automobile Association described road conditions in the southeast as "absolutely diabolical—there is snow, ice, mist, rain, fog, surface water and fallen trees, and driving conditions are terrible."

U.S. Trawl Is Menaced
CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The deep freeze in the Northern

United States succumbed to moderating temperatures today, but another major winter storm was barreling up from the Southwest with ice and snow.

North Texas was under a sheet of ice, and at least one motorist died in many accidents in the state.

The storm dumped tons of snow as it moved through Arkansas, southeastern Kansas and Missouri.

self-propelled 155-mm. and 105-mm. howitzers to replace and augment existing equipment.

U.S. military teams have been retraining Saudi troops, notably drivers, to handle the new equipment under a long-term modernization program that is to include the army's three other mechanized infantry brigades, which are the backbone of the army.

By some accounts, Saudi military expenditures exceed \$5 billion a year. The national budget is about \$30 billion.

Most of Saudi Arabia's military spending is for construction of military installations—a \$10-billion program that is being overseen by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. It includes hospitals, housing, a museum and other nonstrategic installations.

Included in the construction program are military buildings at Tabuk and also in the northeast corner of Al Bahh, 60 miles southwest of the point where the Saudi, Iraqi and Kuwaiti borders meet. A sizable number of troops are to be moved there, when the construction program is further along.

Al Bahh has been chosen because it also is in an area that military planners consider—because of the terrain—a likely place for an invasion.

Arab Threats
Saudi Arabia has good relations with Kuwait, but it distrusts the radical, Baathist leadership of Iraq and Saudi planners consider Iraq and Southern Yemen as potential military threats.

In addition to the possible danger seen from Iraq and from its radical neighbors, another consideration in the Saudi military buildup is the growing might of neighboring Iran. Although Saudi relations with Iran have been courteous, some uncertainty is valued in private here about what sort of regime might succeed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Unlike Iran, Saudi Arabia has a volunteer army. In addition to infantry, artillery, armor and air defense units, the army has various specialized support units. During the 1973 Arab-Israeli

war, the Saudi government felt obliged to give tangible evidence of its commitment to the Arab cause and sent several thousand infantrymen to Jordan and Syria. The contingents did not see combat and were withdrawn in December, 1976.

The Saudi military forces are under the command of the defense minister, Prince Sultan, a son of the late King Saud. Another son of Saud, Prince Abdullah, commands the National Guard, which is also undergoing a modernization program, making extensive use of U.S. equipment and instructors.

Church Body Hit By Dollar Crisis
GENEVA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches said today that it faces a serious financial crisis because of the "spectacular" drop in the value of the U.S. dollar.

The council, which has 293 member churches, receives the bulk of its income in dollars. German marks and British sterling.

In the last five months, it said, the dollar has dropped 16 per cent in value against the Swiss franc, the currency in which the council pays its expenses. The German mark has fallen 7.9 per cent in the same period.

Soviet-Africa Talks
MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne arrived today and met Soviet leaders for talks focusing on their mutual opposition to Egypt's peace initiative with Israel.

They said Mr. Boumedienne, who arrived from Damascus, shared an identical view on the issue with Premier Leonid Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the chief Kremlin ideologist, Mikhail Suslov.

Vietnam Reports U.S. Yacht Sails
HANOI, Jan. 12 (AP).—Three U.S. citizens captured three months ago by the Vietnamese were allowed to sail their yacht out of Vietnamese waters today, the official Vietnamese news agency said.

They were reportedly set free Jan. 3 at the Vietnamese port of Vung Tau, but the Vietnamese later announced that stormy seas had kept them in port. The group is Cornelia Dellenbaugh of Vero Beach, Fla., Charles Affie of Philadelphia and Leland Dickman of Flagstaff, Ariz. The 35-foot yacht is owned by Miss Dellenbaugh, who was sailing it to Bernice from Thailand, where she had been in the Peace Corps for 3 1/2 years, when the yacht was seized.

3 Die in German Blast
WOLFFENBUETTEL, West Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—Three persons were killed and three injured today in an explosion at the pharmaceutical concern of Schering AG, police reported.

Decree Limits Agent Fees

Influence Peddling Outlawed by Saudis

By Richard Harwood

RIYADH, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Saudi Arabian government has announced a decree outlawing influence peddling in government contracts.

The decree also restricts the activities and fees of contract agents who represent foreign businesses in their dealings with the Saudi government.

Among those affected by the decree will be members of the royal family and other Saudis who have made millions of dollars as go-betweens for U.S. and other foreign corporations involved in the \$142-billion development plan now under way here and in other foreign business transactions.

U.S. Recommendations

The announcement was made this week by Ghazi al-Qusaybi, the minister of industry and electricity. Mr. Qusaybi said that the curb on influence peddling and middleman activities follows the general recommendations made by a U.S. Senate subcommittee that investigated bribes and agent commissions paid overseas by U.S. corporations.

The six-point decree prohibits influence peddling with any government agency, limits agent fees to 5 per cent of a contract price, bans the use of non-Saudi agents, prohibits any agent from representing more than 10 companies, prohibits agent fees on any contract involving military equipment and facilities and on any government-to-government transaction.

The new system also will require that the names of middlemen

be included in all contract proposals and that all middlemen or agents, including members of the royal family, list their clients in public registers.

Mr. Qusaybi said that the decree will eliminate much of the corruption in contracting, "if foreign businesses will cooperate."

Philips Case

He did not name any of the royal family members affected but one of the sons of Crown Prince Fahd was involved recently in a case concerning Philips Netherlands, a huge Dutch electronics firm. He represented Philips in negotiations for a contract to modernize the telephone system of Saudi Arabia. Philips made a \$6-million proposal. The government then announced that Philips would get the contract without competitive bidding.

The decision was very controversial and, largely through the efforts of Mr. Qusaybi, was rescinded. Competitive bids were then received from three companies. Philips headed one, American Telephone & Telegraph another, and International Telephone & Telegraph the third.

Each bid was roughly half of the original Philips bid, or about \$3 billion. The contract went to Philips last fall and Prince Fahd's son is said to have made "hundreds of millions" of dollars as his agent's fee.

Khashoggi Case

Another scandal involved Adnan Khashoggi, a millionaire, who was accused by the Northrop Corp. of demanding \$450,000 to bribe two Saudi generals to

influence defense contracts. Lockheed Aircraft also disclosed that it had paid Mr. Khashoggi \$105 million in "agent's fees" between 1970 and 1975.

Many Saudis, including the family of Ali Altraifi, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, have made their fortunes through agent fees.

U.S. businessmen said here last night that the new decree "is probably not airtight but it could be the beginning of building a wall to insulate contracts from influence peddling."

Two years ago the government announced that agent fees were no longer acceptable in government contracts. They have been eliminated from the \$8 billion in construction projects for the military which are being supervised by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, according to engineer G. Joseph Bennett.

Concorde Passed Tests Equal to FAA's, Firm Says
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—British Aerospace Ltd., a major manufacturer of the Concorde airplane, said here yesterday that the supersonic aircraft has already passed safety tests as demanding as the current examination by the Federal Aviation Administration.

The company was responding to a report in The New York Times (UPI, Jan. 12) that the FAA, in tests being conducted on the Concorde, has raised questions about the safety of the plane's hydraulic system.

"British-French authorities and the manufacturers are working to provide the FAA with the necessary data to demonstrate compliance and are confident that the Concorde will be certified by the FAA for U.S. operation," British Aerospace said.

FAA officials, in a report to Transportation Secretary Brock Adams last weekend, said that the complete examinations of the craft's hydraulic installations have indicated that it may not meet the agency's standard for independently functioning backup gear in the main operational failure in the main system.

The hydraulic system controls an aircraft's maneuverability in the air and its ability to land and stop.

Saudi Arabia Said to Expand North Forces

By Eric Pace

RIYADH, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The desert kingdom of Saudi Arabia, proud of its warrior traditions, is reported to have set about modernizing and expanding its army in the north, near Iraq, Jordan and Israel.

Saudi Arabia spends several billion dollars a year on its military establishment, but Arab and Western sources said recently that its role was purely defensive, given its small size. The army has fewer than 35,000 men and the National Guard has about 26,000.

The army's modernization has been underway in recent months at a large campment outside the town of Tabuk in the northwest, 60 miles from the Jordanian border and 120 miles from the Israeli port of Elath.

Saudi Arabia's relations with Jordan are good, but Israel is considered a threat by Saudi military planners, and the terrain near Tabuk is seen as a natural land invasion route, where it is prudent to have defenses.

Another explanation for the Saudi Army's presence there is that it is felt Israel might be tempted to strike at a nearby Saudi military airfield in the event of another Middle East war to prevent the field's being used as a staging base for the Jordanian Air Force.

The mechanized infantry brigade at Tabuk has been getting U.S.-made equipment this year as a first step in a modernization program that was first planned during the reign of King Faisal, who was assassinated in 1975.

Equipment delivered recently to the Saudi Army included 2 1/2-ton and 5-ton trucks, M-60 tanks, armored personnel carriers and

Near Iraq, Jordan and Israel

By Eric Pace

self-propelled 155-mm. and 105-mm. howitzers to replace and augment existing equipment.

U.S. military teams have been retraining Saudi troops, notably drivers, to handle the new equipment under a long-term modernization program that is to include the army's three other mechanized infantry brigades, which are the backbone of the army.

By some accounts, Saudi military expenditures exceed \$5 billion a year. The national budget is about \$30 billion.

Most of Saudi Arabia's military spending is for construction of military installations—a \$10-billion program that is being overseen by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. It includes hospitals, housing, a museum and other nonstrategic installations.

Included in the construction program are military buildings at Tabuk and also in the northeast corner of Al Bahh, 60 miles southwest of the point where the Saudi, Iraqi and Kuwaiti borders meet. A sizable number of troops are to be moved there, when the construction program is further along.

Al Bahh has been chosen because it also is in an area that military planners consider—because of the terrain—a likely place for an invasion.

Arab Threats
Saudi Arabia has good relations with Kuwait, but it distrusts the radical, Baathist leadership of Iraq and Saudi planners consider Iraq and Southern Yemen as potential military threats.

In addition to the possible danger seen from Iraq and from its radical neighbors, another consideration in the Saudi military buildup is the growing might of neighboring Iran. Although Saudi relations with Iran have been courteous, some uncertainty is valued in private here about what sort of regime might succeed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Unlike Iran, Saudi Arabia has a volunteer army. In addition to infantry, artillery, armor and air defense units, the army has various specialized support units. During the 1973 Arab-Israeli

war, the Saudi government felt obliged to give tangible evidence of its commitment to the Arab cause and sent several thousand infantrymen to Jordan and Syria. The contingents did not see combat and were withdrawn in December, 1976.

The Saudi military forces are under the command of the defense minister, Prince Sultan, a son of the late King Saud. Another son of Saud, Prince Abdullah, commands the National Guard, which is also undergoing a modernization program, making extensive use of U.S. equipment and instructors.

Church Body Hit By Dollar Crisis
GENEVA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches said today that it faces a serious financial crisis because of the "spectacular" drop in the value of the U.S. dollar.

The council, which has 293 member churches, receives the bulk of its income in dollars. German marks and British sterling.

In the last five months, it said, the dollar has dropped 16 per cent in value against the Swiss franc, the currency in which the council pays its expenses. The German mark has fallen 7.9 per cent in the same period.

Soviet-Africa Talks
MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne arrived today and met Soviet leaders for talks focusing on their mutual opposition to Egypt's peace initiative with Israel.

They said Mr. Boumedienne, who arrived from Damascus, shared an identical view on the issue with Premier Leonid Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the chief Kremlin ideologist, Mikhail Suslov.

Vietnam Reports U.S. Yacht Sails
HANOI, Jan. 12 (AP).—Three U.S. citizens captured three months ago by the Vietnamese were allowed to sail their yacht out of Vietnamese waters today, the official Vietnamese news agency said.

They were reportedly set free Jan. 3 at the Vietnamese port of Vung Tau, but the Vietnamese later announced that stormy seas had kept them in port. The group is Cornelia Dellenbaugh of Vero Beach, Fla., Charles Affie of Philadelphia and Leland Dickman of Flagstaff, Ariz. The 35-foot yacht is owned by Miss Dellenbaugh, who was sailing it to Bernice from Thailand, where she had been in the Peace Corps for 3 1/2 years, when the yacht was seized.

3 Die in German Blast
WOLFFENBUETTEL, West Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—Three persons were killed and three injured today in an explosion at the pharmaceutical concern of Schering AG, police reported.

Settlements Issue Bridgeable, Sadat Aide Says After Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

desert for the land it has settled in the Sinai.

Gen. Gamasy responded that "the Egyptian borders with Palestine are not open to any bargaining," reflecting the public position taken by Mr. Sadat.

Throughout their hour-long exchange with the press, Gen. Gamasy was more restrained than Gen. Weisman, who, while admitting the difficulties, emphasized a determination on both sides to overcome them.

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What's playing at the Marriott

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Against Young and Old

U.S. Panel Charges Age Bias In Federal Social Programs

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said yesterday that there is widespread age discrimination against both younger and older persons in 10 of the federal government's major social programs, including Medicaid, legal services and the job-creation and placement programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

In a 112-page study that took 15 months, the commission urged Congress to raise the retirement age for workers in federally funded programs from 65 to 70 and to grant federal executives the authority to switch such programs from one state or local agency to another, if the state or local administrators discriminate on the basis of age.

About a fourth of the federal budget now goes into programs for older people, including Social Security, Medicare and pensions of various kinds.

The commission, however, studied programs which are supposed to benefit people of all age groups—food stamps, community health and mental health centers and grants for basic adult and vocational education, among others.

It said that it found unjustifiable age discrimination in all of

West Is Given Mondale Vow Over Rights

By Seth S. King

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Jan. 12 (UPI).—Vice President Mondale promised Westerners again yesterday that the Carter administration would never preempt or interfere with their state and local rights to develop their water resources.

This assurance, received with some skepticism by the 500 persons gathered in this farming and mining center, has become the dominant theme of the Vice President's two-day "listen and learn" tour of seven Western states.

"Water is our life blood here. Without it we cannot produce the food and energy resources you are depending on," John Vanderhoof, a former Republican governor of Colorado, told him.

"You say there will be no more federal interference in our water development, but contradictions do appear," Mr. Vanderhoof said. "We can develop our own water needs, but only if we are given the right kind of federal support."

Water Needs

He said that Colorado's streams produce an excess of the state's water needs for only two months a year and during the other 10 do not yield enough.

"We need to expand our water storage capacity, or we cannot develop the coal and uranium resources this nation needs," Mr. Vanderhoof added.

Tuesday night before the Utah Legislature, Mr. Mondale also sought to reassure Westerners angered by the Carter administration's actions on water, the most emotionally charged issue in this Rocky Mountain region where Democrats face hard going in this year's congressional and gubernatorial elections.

"I promise you that the President will never preempt or interfere with your state and local water rights," Mr. Mondale said.

Pledge Repeated

On his arrival here later Tuesday night, he repeated the pledge. But neither in earlier stops in New Mexico and Utah nor here did Mr. Mondale disclose any details of President Carter's new water policy, which has been promised by mid-March.

Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, who is accompanying Mr. Mondale, said earlier that no more federal water projects in the West would be placed on the "hit list" for elimination.

One of Mr. Carter's first acts in office last year was to call for the end of 18 dam and irrigation projects, 9 of which were in the West. Congress later restored funds for 8 of the 18, and the remainder, including 3 in Colorado, are still under study.

them, especially against persons over 65.

"We are shocked at the cavalier manner in which our society neglects older persons who often desperately need federally supported services and benefits," the commission said in a statement accompanying the report.

Commission chairman Arthur Flemming, who also heads the Administration on Aging, went even further at a news conference.

"This has been an eye-opener as far as I am concerned," he said. "It can be described only as incidents and the kinds of reasons that are advanced are just kind of cold blooded. They're personal... a lazy person's device for dealing with a very difficult administrative problem."

The study said that administrators gave many reasons for neglecting older people, including the argument that limited funds ought to be invested in the young because they provide a better return on the government's money.

"Such beliefs conflict with the concept of the dignity and worth of the individual," the commission said.

Some examples of the kind of discrimination the commission said it found include:

- Mental health services, "one of the most glaring examples of discrimination on the basis of age." Children under 18 and persons over 65 are "seriously underrepresented," the commission said, often on the grounds that they are harder to deal with than persons aged 25 to 44.

- Employment and Training Act administrators place the highest priority on finding jobs for the most easily employed individuals, generally defined as ages 22 to 44, but in some cases discriminating against those over 34.

- Federal aid to education, only 4 percent of the participants in the adult basic education program, even though they make up at least 35 percent of those eligible.

- Community health centers tend to emphasize preventive health care for younger people.

U.S. Plans More Artillery in W. Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The U.S. Army plans to strengthen its force in West Germany this year by sending several battalions of heavy and medium artillery capable of firing atomic shells.

Further U.S. artillery reinforcements are expected to be sent next year.

Pentagon sources said that the 8-inch Howitzers and 160-mm guns will be taken from U.S.-based Army units. Some of these weapons are capable of being armed with the controversial neutron warhead, if President Carter approves its production. Present ammunition for those guns includes high explosives and certain types of nuclear shells.

U.S. forces in Europe now have more than 7,000 nuclear weapons, including bombs, shells and missile warheads.

The artillery reinforcement is

6 U.S. Cities Win Grants for Test On Youth Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Six cities have won Labor Department grants of more than \$15 million each to test a program that guarantees jobs to all teenagers who want to work and who stay in or return to high school.

Nearly all the nation's cities compete for the grants, which were the largest ever made by the Labor Department for pilot projects. For the winners, the grants mean an increase of 30 percent or more in their manpower budgets and the resources to launch a direct attack on youth unemployment.

However, many mayors and other officials whose cities lost in the bidding are now sharply critical of the competitive procedure, illustrating how difficult it is politically for the government to test an innovative idea on a limited basis.

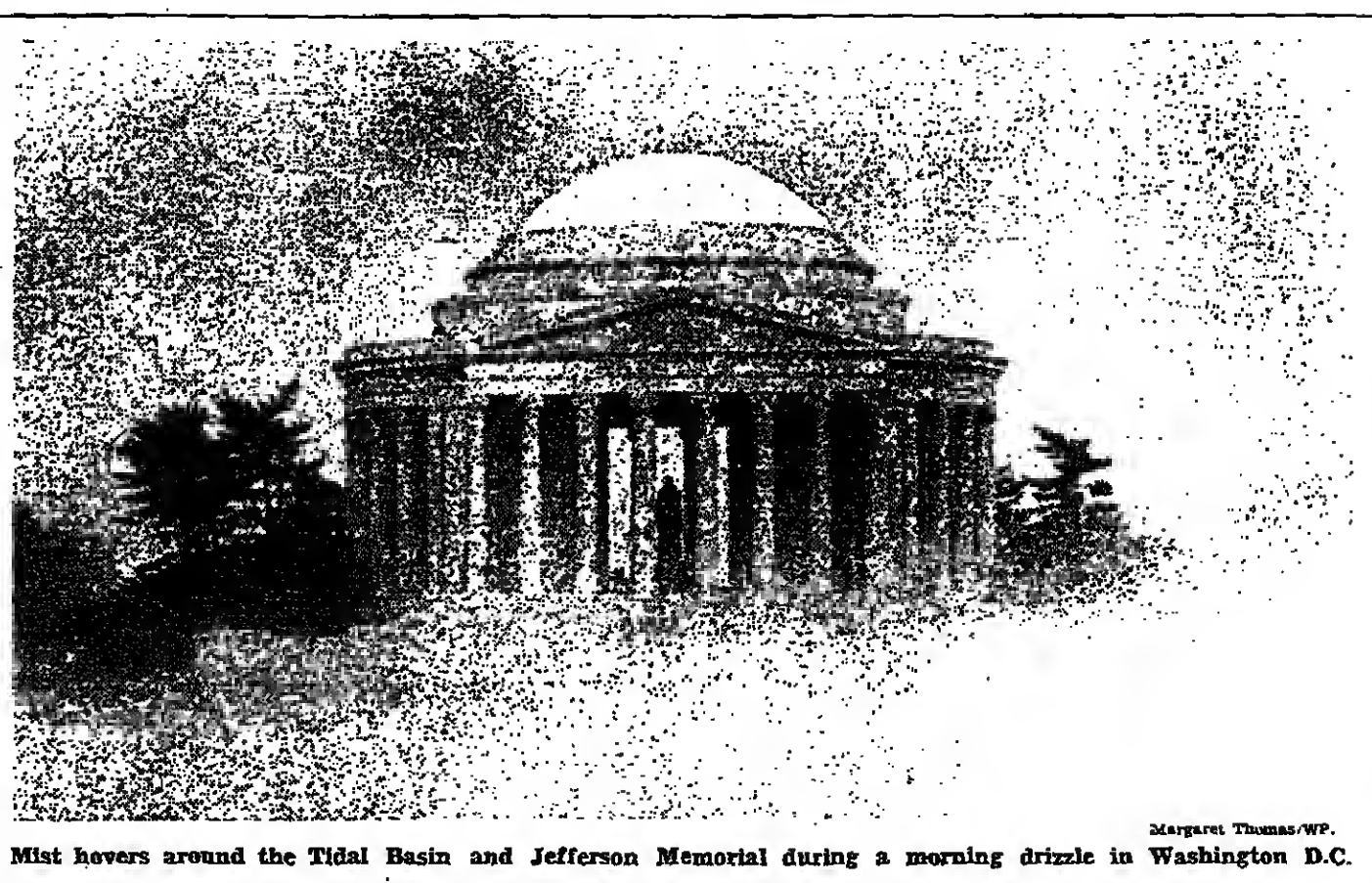
Labor Department officials would not say which cities had been allotted the money. They hoped to soften the blow to the losers by notifying city officials personally and to help the department in Congress by allowing the representatives from the winning districts to make the announcement.

However, it was learned from congressional sources that the cities to receive the grants are Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, Denver and Seattle. Mississippi also reportedly received a grant for a statewide project.

Romanian Boxer Gets Political Asylum

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., Jan. 13 (UPI).—Miles Simon, a 1976 Olympic medalist for the Romanian boxing team who defected Monday while touring the United States, was granted political asylum yesterday.

Mr. Simon, 23, was granted asylum by David Uchert, regional director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco.



Mist hovers around the Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial during a morning drizzle in Washington D.C.

Dollar's Stability, Confidence of Allies Cited

Carter Renews Campaign for Passage of Energy Program

By Robert Sinci

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Declaring that the stability of the dollar and the confidence of the Western allies are in the balance, President Carter today renewed his campaign to have Congress enact his energy program.

In an opening statement at a televised press conference, the President said that during his trip abroad he was repeatedly told by leaders that they are greatly concerned about whether "we have the national will and resolve to deal with our energy problems" and indicated that a failure to control U.S. oil imports could lead to rapid increases in the price of oil by OPEC nations.

However, Mr. Carter, in answer to questions, said that he had high hopes that the Congress would enact an "acceptable" energy program early this session.

Part of Major Effort

U.S. Plans More Artillery in W. Germany

part of a major U.S. effort by Mr. Carter and Defense Secretary Harold Brown to shore up Western Europe's defenses.

A significant part of the estimated \$1.6 billion in "real growth" in Army resources to be proposed in Mr. Carter's 1979 defense budget is reportedly earmarked for this purpose.

This appropriation will not be translated into additional military hardware for at least 18 months, and defense officials believe that some short-term measures are needed to beef up U.S. forces facing the Soviet Union in Central Europe.

Last fall, Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army Chief of Staff, said that "we must sacrifice a bit of unit readiness... here in the continental United States" in order to enhance the ability of Army divisions in Europe to meet and blunt any Soviet attack in the critical first 30 days of a European war.

Artillery Advantage

Western intelligence has estimated that the Soviet Union enjoys a 2 to 1 advantage in artillery over NATO armies in central Europe. U.S. Army forces, totaling nearly 200,000 soldiers, form the backbone of NATO defenses there.

U.S. Army commanders in Germany have indicated that a shortage of artillery is one of their biggest worries because of a growing Soviet ability to launch a heavy tank-led attack with only a few days of warning.

Massive fire by allied artillery and anti-tank weapons would be required to halt such an attack before it penetrated far into German territory, U.S. experts say.

U.S. and allied military of-

Carter to Seek Cabinet Ranking For Education

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—President Carter plans to announce by the end of next week his support for a separate department of education in the Cabinet, according to administration officials.

Mr. Carter endorsed such a move during his 1976 election campaign, but has been silent on the matter since becoming President.

Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, has opposed a separate education agency but has said that he would support the President once a decision was made.

The officials said that the President's announcement would be made in his State of the Union message on Jan. 19, if not before.

They said that the President would not specify immediately which agencies and programs he wanted placed in the new department. However, Mr. Carter's view was said to be that the new department should be composed not only of the functions now in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare but also of education activities handled elsewhere in the government.

Dollar's Stability, Confidence of Allies Cited

He said that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger had met with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate panel involved in natural gas price legislation, and had gotten Sen. Jackson's assurance that he was determined to break the deadlock over the issue.

The President added that good progress had been made before Congress adjourned for Christmas and that there had been a realization on Capitol Hill of the importance of enacting energy legislation.

Earlier, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said he thought Congress could complete action on an energy program and get it to the President's desk by the beginning of March.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Carter said he was surprised by a statement of the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People criticizing his energy proposals and calling for complete deregulation of oil and gas prices.

The President emphasized, as he often has, that his energy proposals provide more than adequate incentive for increased production by the oil and gas companies and added that he did not believe that it was necessary to channel billions of dollars from consumers to the oil companies to increase oil supplies.

During his opening statement, Mr. Carter directly linked the huge U.S. balance-of-payments and balance-of-trade deficits with the heavy U.S. oil imports, adding that this had led to attacks on the dollar and disorder in the international money markets.

Speculation Assailed

He further blamed this wave of speculation on lack of confidence in the ability of the United States to enact an energy program.

Asked what he might do if Congress failed to act on energy, the President stressed his belief that the House and the Senate would reach agreement on energy legislation but then added that he might have to impose oil import fees. He said, however, that this would be totally inadequate and expressed the hope that he would not have to take such administrative action.

On the economy, the President said he expected the first half of this year would be marked by strong progress by curbing unemployment and inflation.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Carter accused the Soviet Union of sending "some men" as well as large shipments of arms to Ethiopia in its clash with Somalia.

Black Guerrillas Slay Youth Near Outskirts of Salisbury

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Black guerrillas struck within two miles of Salisbury city limits last night, killing a 15-year-old white boy in an ambush that was one of the closest so far to the capital, the military command said today.

Colin Tilley died instantly as he was shot when he stepped out of the family car in the driveway.

His father, Oberon, grabbed the automatic rifle that Colin carried and fired 60 rounds into the surrounding garden and shrubbery. Then, realizing his son was dead, he led his wife, Cynthia, through a neighboring field to safety.

The family's station wagon was riddled with bullets. Colin was killed by a bullet in the head in the first salvo fired by four guerrillas, the military command said.

He was the fourth 15-year-old white to be killed by guerrillas in attacks since Saturday. A 74-year-old grandmother, her son and three other whites also were killed in ambushes and attacks on farms in an apparent stepped up in Mowbray to shelter white men.

The military command said in a communique that a white army corporal, Russell Williams, 34, and a black warrant officer, Elliot Bucheray, were killed in the last few days. Five black civilians and 24 guerrillas were killed in clashes and war-related incidents. Since the beginning of the month nine white civilians have died.

The attacks also appeared aimed at showing Prime Minister Ian Smith the futility of expecting an end to the war if he reaches a peace settlement with moderate, Rhodesia-based black leaders.

Mr. Smith began talks with the black leaders late last year, excluding the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front and its joint leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner-designate to Rho-

Jail's Holiday Spirit

MADRID, Jan. 12 (UPI).—All but five of the inmates of the Cadiz prison have reported back from Christmas leave, authorities said today. The five are foreigners who probably have left Spain, the officials said.

Dollar's Stability, Confidence of Allies Cited

He reaffirmed, at the same time, that Cubans were also involved in the Cagayan region.

"We have taken a position concerning Africa that we would use our influence to bring about peace without shipping arms to the disputing parties and without injecting ourselves into disputes that can be best resolved by Africans," he said.

"The Soviets have done just the opposite," he added.

One of the shotguns used in the ambush also had been recovered, the National Guard said.

Buildings Burn

La Prensa's staff, prevented by guardsmen from leaving their office last night, could see buildings and cars burning in the streets. Guard spokesmen blamed the firebombings on terrorists.

The burning buildings included the customs headquarters, the Banco Centro Americano and the controversial plasma-feresis facility.

has the right to take any action we desire, including the use of troops—to meet threats or aggression directed either against the canal or against the passage of any ship.

"We can defend and protect the canal, before and after the year 2000," when Panama would take control of it, he said.

Mr. Vance said he thinks that the Senate will approve the pact, despite organized opposition.

He said the agreement "separate out what is important to us—what is continued use of the canal," and "our military position will be enhanced because the government and people of Panama will be with us in the canal's defense."

An anti-treaty group also is touring parts of the nation, giving its views.

4 Cosmonauts Start Scientific Work in Space

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP).—Four Soviet cosmonauts orbiting the earth in a space station connected with their two space ships, began scientific experiments today in a preview of how the Soviet Union may operate its future space program.

In the latest mission, a practice of such a procedure, a relief crew of Lt. Col. Vladimir Janibekov and flight engineer Oleg Makarov linked up yesterday with the Salyut-6 station, where Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko had been orbiting for more than a month. It was the first time that two space ships have ever docked with an orbiting space laboratory.

Co. Janibekov and Mr. Makarov, who delivered technical data, letters and a supply of Mr. Grechko's favorite apples, are expected to return to earth on Sunday, Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko could then go on to break the Soviet space endurance record of 61 days or the 84-day U.S. record.

W. German Union Asks Transfer of U.S. General

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—A state branch of a powerful West German union demanded yesterday that a U.S. Army general be transferred because he wants to hire U.S. civilians for jobs formerly held by Germans.

In a statement, the Rhineland-Palatinate branch of the union OGBV, which represents public service workers, accused Maj. Gen. Lawrence Jones, commander of the 21st Support Command, of "anti-employee attitudes" which have "repeatedly caused annoyance" among German employees.

A spokesman for the 21st Support Command, headquartered in Kaiserslautern, said that the order to hire more Americans was designed to help financially strapped soldiers find jobs for their wives and would not result in layoffs of German employees.

Gen. Jones today repeated his determination to increase the number of Army dependents.

The dispute between Gen. Jones and the union was one of several which have come up in recent months, straining relations between the United States and West Germany. Other matters in dispute include the decline of the dollar and U.S. position in talks with the Soviet Union.

Negotiations Resume In U.S. Coal Walkout

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—After nearly two weeks without talks, bargaining resumed today between the United Mine Workers and the coal producers toward settling a 37-year-old coal strike.

The resumption of talks by the full bargaining committees followed two days of preliminary meetings at the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service offices here earlier in the week.

TED LAPIDUS
SAINT-HONORE

Man SALE Woman

23, FAUBOURG ST HONORE, PARIS 8e

Somozas Businesses Attacked

Thousands of Managuans Riot Over Assassination of Editor

MANAGUA, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Thousands of demonstrators protesting the murder of opposition newspaper editor Pedro Chumorro Cardenal ran wild through the streets here last night.

They stoned police, burned cars and threw firebombs into buildings, including two businesses widely believed to be owned by the ruling Somoza family. National Guardsmen fired tear gas to try to control the crowds.

Mr. Chumorro, 33, who was killed by gunmen who ambushed his car Tuesday, campaigned for three decades against the Somoza, who have controlled Nicaragua for the past 40 years.

An estimated 30,000 persons accompanied Mr. Chumorro's coffin last night to the offices of his newspaper, La Prensa, where it lay in state. They chanted: "Who killed Chumorro?"—Somoza. New rioting broke out before the funeral today.

The National Guard, ordered by President Anastasio Somoza to devote all its energies to finding the killers, announced yesterday it had arrested four men responsible for plotting and carrying out the murder.

One of the shotguns used in the ambush also had been recovered, the National Guard said.

Buildings Burn

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For a demonstration contact: Chris E. Van Oostenryck, COMPUTER SCIENCES EUROPE, avenue Louise 350, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium. Phone: (02) 646.69.80.

Soyuz and Sputnik

When Soyuz-26 carried two Soviet astronauts to join two others in the orbiting space station, Salyut-6, the multiple docking operation was no mean feat. In fact it was a major contribution to the use of space craft for long stays in the skies, for more extensive study of the vast environment in which our earth floats. And it was a first—a Soviet breakthrough.

Admittedly it was not nearly as dramatic as the original Soviet dash into space—the orbiting of Sputnik in October, 1957. That propelled the rocket into a Jules Verne atmosphere that opened magnificent vistas for men who had regarded space as a fantasy region into which man could only probe by sight and imagination.

But the first Sputnik to circle the earth carried trauma as well as drama. For the cold war was still very chill, and rockets could bear nuclear explosives as well as dogs or men. It could bring destruction as well as instruction to humanity. So, in a world where the nuclear fear arose not only from its devastating capabilities, but from the enmities and rivalries of two great powers, Sputnik was not only a triumph for mankind but seemed a deadly threat.

In the United States, Sputnik presented an acute danger to many. It was also a cause of wounded pride—a nation which prided itself on its technological and scientific achievements had been left behind in a race for prestige. The political effects were wounding to the Eisenhower administration

—they were to carry over into the "missile gap" issue raised so successfully during the 1960 campaign which brought the Democrats into power.

But Sputnik also presented a challenge to which the United States rose spectacularly, and which eventually brought an American to the first of man's landings on the moon. And what was far more important, this approach to Sputnik's success was, in time, to bring a realization of the folly of mere rivalry in space, and in nuclear development, and a recognition that all humanity had a common interest in space and the nuclear peril.

So the United States and the Soviet Union have been cooperating in space. There is discussion now about how the Soviet Salyut, the American Skylab and Space Shuttle can be coordinated and, with both nations admitting that nuclear competition could cause mutual suicide, the aura surrounding the latest Soviet feat is filled with far less fear, far more hope, than was the case two decades ago.

In fact, the best illustration of this change can be found in the fact that in much of the world, an agreement among 15 nations exporting nuclear technology to diminish dangers of the military use of that material was given greater emphasis than the arrival of Soyuz-27 at Salyut-6. There are still very many threats of such military use. The nuclear peril persists. But in that respect 1978 offers far better promise than 1957—Soyuz than Sputnik.

An Editor Silenced

Pedro J. Chamorro Cardenal, the director of Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper, was gunned down with automatic weapons at the wheel of his car in Managua Tuesday. For 30 years, he had been an outspoken critic of the dynastic dictatorship of the Somoza family. He had been tried and imprisoned by courts-martial on several occasions for his opposition activities. Why he, alone, among all the government's opponents, was allowed intermittently to express another view is something of a puzzle. But he did, with distinction, and was honored two months ago with Columbia University's Maria Moors Cabot prize for "distinguished journalistic contributions to the advancement of inter-American understanding." It is hard to believe that his opposition and the increasing recognition abroad which that role afforded him, did not figure somehow in his murder.

American attitudes toward the Somoza regime have been ambiguous, as demonstrated last year when Congress debated but did not vote sanctions against Nicaragua. Here now is a chance for that regime to prove its asserted devotion to the protection of human rights and elementary liberties. The killers have not yet been identified. The Nicaraguan government has ordered an investigation, but it is to be conducted by the National Guard, long hostile to the murdered editor. The diligence with which the killers are pursued, the thoroughness with which their motives and mentors are uncovered, and the severity with which they are punished will show a lot. And so will the ability of even a few other voices of responsible opposition to be heard in that land.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Eritrea and Ogaden

Reports from Ethiopia suggest that government forces may be moving onto the offensive after a year of almost uninterrupted victories by forces fighting for the secession of Eritrea and the Somali-populated Ogaden. Fighting in both these regions could soon become even more ferocious and the fact that this is likely to be almost entirely due to a major resupply of the Ethiopian armed forces by the Soviet Union raises the question of how the United States and the other Western powers should react.

—From the Financial Times (London).

African Success Story

One area of the world in which President Giscard d'Estaing has carried on Gaullist policies with the minimum of adjustment is the former French African empire. His visit to the Ivory Coast this week draws attention to what is generally agreed to be one of the success stories of postcolonial development. The Ivory Coast holds the African record for political stability. President Felix Houphouët-Boigny has not only been his country's head of state since it became independent in 1960. He has done so without having to confront any serious insurrection or attempt at a coup d'état; and moreover he has been the dominant figure in his country's political life ever since the first election was held there in 1945.

—From the Times (London).

South African Press

There are ominous signs that in the intensifying battle between South Africa and her enemies the next major casualty will be the freedoms of that country's press. South Africa is moving into the dark territory between surveillance, which nearly all free countries (including our own) hold the right to exercise to some degree, and outright censorship of the kind which passes without comment in neighboring African republics.

Extreme measures against the South African government, such as the recent United Nations resolution calling for hostile broadcasting, increase the likelihood of that gov-

ernment invoking stronger measures against what is left of its free press. The further consequences could well be severe limitations on international correspondents working in South Africa, eventually followed by the withdrawal of facilities from South African correspondents working elsewhere in the world. The blanket of the dark would fall.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Pace of Peace

The pace which President Sadat has set has been too fast, but that does not mean he is running in the wrong direction. His direction is absolutely right. But if he and Mr. Begin are in a relay race against the rejectionist zealots, when is Mr. Begin going to take over the baton?

—From the Guardian (London).

The Carter Journey

President Carter's foreign excursion has been a bit like his administration—ambitious, a bit confused, occasionally inept, optimistic, worthwhile and generally heading in the right direction. Its value has tended to be obscured by newsworthy incidents such as the misstatements in Poland, the eavesdropping microphone in India, and the slightly loose wording of remarks in the Middle East. But these are relatively minor accidents of a type to which President Carter's White House is prone wherever it is. They do not diminish the value of the trip. Before taking office, President Carter had travelled much less than most other recent Presidents-elect. He had done a great deal of intensive study but he had not made much direct contact with foreign peoples and places. Now he has at least made fleeting contact with a select few and has further trips in mind.

—From the Times (London).

[President Carter's] trip to the big wide world did not agree with him. There were too many embarrassments for his hosts, the course he was following was too unclear, the goal he sought too blurred, his public statements too thoughtless.

—From the Stuttgarter Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

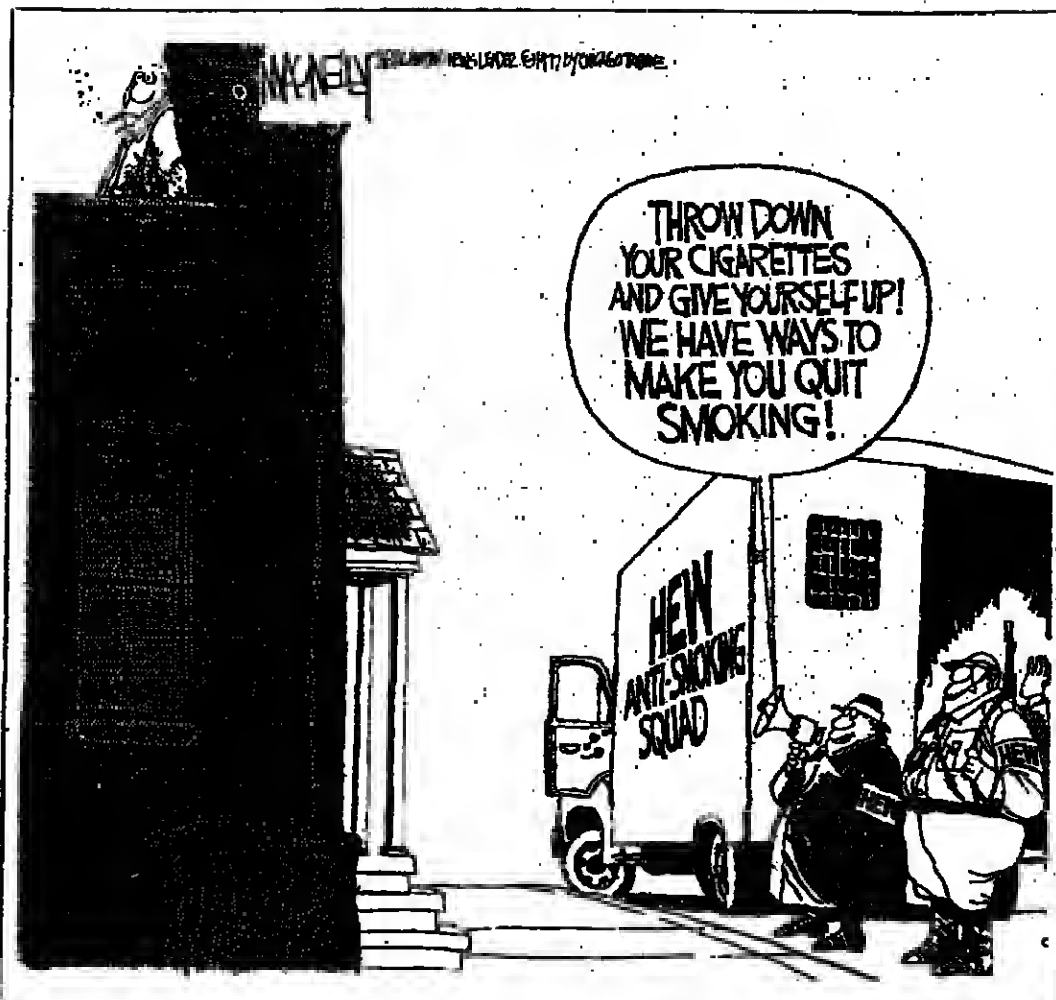
January 13, 1903

NEW YORK—With another period of frigidly cold weather apparently just beginning in the New York area, and with coal at \$12 to \$13 a ton, the outlook for the poor people is dismal indeed. The report which is printed in the Herald this morning shows that the metropolitan district is threatened the lowest temperature of the season. Western Europe also has experienced a return of wintry weather.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1928

LONDON—Columbus did not settle in America because he did not have his wife with him, according to Lady Astor. The more she sees of men, the more her ladyship believes in women. She told her audience at the annual dinner of the Three Towns Association last night. "Those pioneers we have heard about would not have stayed a week in other countries if their wives had not been with them," she said.



Dangers of Abstract Dogma

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Change, change, it has to come, but how, to whom, how far, how fast, how carefully?—the perennial question that surfaces with added urgency every few decades when the dislocations and disruptions in human society become too severe to be contained by the normal intercourse of men.

The late 1970s and 1980s look on present evidence like being a period of maximum unrest. Industrial man is increasingly alienated from his work; the teeming poor of the Third World are lacking their pastivity; the ecosystems that since the world began have provided both the foundations and shock absorbers for man's onward material progress now appear flimsy; and perhaps most important, permissive affluent society has created a class of revolutionaries, often violent, young dissidents.

Where to look for inspiration for ideas that might rescue us? In 19th century Russia? For most people that would be the last place to search. It is wisely considered to be an age filled with intellectual and ideological themes from the West but did not understand them and who "in their fanatical passion for extreme ideologies rushed, like Dostoevski's devils, to blind self-destruction, dragging their country and subsequently much of the rest of the world after them."

Right Government

Bertrand Russell once commented that, appalling though Bolshevik despotism was, it seemed the right sort of government for Russia. "If you ask yourself how Dostoevski's characters should be governed you will understand," he told Lady Ottoline Morrell.

There is however a dissenting interpretation of the "devils," of Dostoevski's novel. For that we are thankful to Isaiah Berlin who over thirty years has attempted to shape a different perception. Many of his essays, now long out of print, are brought together in a new volume, "Russian Thinkers." Here we have Berlin brilliantly justifying his belief that "Turgenev, Tolstoy, Herzen and Belinsky produced prophetic insights into the giant problems of our own time."

In her introduction, Alison Kelly notes that Berlin shows how "this failure of the European revolutions in 1848 had the effect in Russia [of producing among] the intelligentsia a profound distrust of Western liberal and radical ideologies and their social nostrums. For the most morally sensitive among the intelligentsia, intellectual conscience implied above all a process which they called 'suffering through' the truth, the stripping off, through a painful process of inner liberation, of all the comforting illusions and half truths which had traditionally concealed or justified forms of social and moral despotism."

Assumptions

"This led to a critique, with far reaching implications, of the unquestioned assumptions at the base of everyday social and political conduct." So Herzen is not just a radical with a utopian faith in an archaic form of socialism. He is also the author of some of the most profound modern writings on the subject of liberty.

Tolstoy is not just the great simplifier, the great moralist attempting to find through the Sermon on the Mount and the behavior of the Russian peasant the one irreducible truth. "He could not swim with the tide without being drawn irresistibly below the surface to investigate the deeper depth below; and he could not avoid seeing what he saw and doubting even that; he could not close his eyes but not forget that he was doing so; and he died in agony, oppressed by the burden of his intellectual fallibility and his sense of perpetual moral error, the greatest of those who can neither recon-

cile, nor leave unrecalled, the conflict of what there is and what there ought to be."

Intellectual humility has never had a greater teacher. Turgenev was not just the writer of lyrical prose. His sportsman's sketches on the serf system had as great an effect in Russia as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did in America. Yet he offered no clear way out: only gradualism and reason. He did not preach or attempt to blind his vision upon the reader. "Turgenev perceived the hollowing of the certainties invoked by liberals to justify the injustices of the existing order, or by radicals to justify its merciless destruction. He thus anticipated

the predicament of the radical humanism of our century."

This is the recipe for our age: a little more humility, a little more calm, and a preparedness to accept that radical change is not an intellectual abstraction easily organized through a political dogma. This is not to say that an enthusiasm for ideas is a falling or a vice. It is not. Neither is the urge for far reaching change. But change must only be pursued if its protagonists are aware that each historical situation is unique and that the people contained within it, however big the problem, remain individuals. Anything less is a shortcut to barbarism.

Reckoning in Namibia

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The United States and its Western allies may soon be in another diplomatic confrontation with South Africa. This time the issue will be Namibia (South-West Africa), the huge, mineral-rich country that South Africa has administered for years but has been told by the United Nations to leave.

Last winter the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany headed off a UN demarche by saying they would try to negotiate independence for Namibia. Representatives of the five have held many sessions with Prime Minister John Vorster and Foreign Minister R.P. Botha of South Africa. At times agreement has seemed close. But now informed diplomats say the prospects are gloomy.

Botha is due to come to New York next weekend for one more round of talks with the five. But he is expected to bring with him, too, a form of ultimatum: Unless an internationally acceptable plan is worked out soon, South Africa will proceed with an "internal solution." It will create an independent Namibia on its own terms.

For South Africa to let go of the territory, after years of legal and political defiance, sounds like a welcome breakthrough. Botha will argue that the world should be contented. But a look at the kind of state South Africa would probably declare independent discloses a very curious creature.

Namibia, in the prospective South African plan, would be a state formally divided along ethnic lines. The country's meager

population of about 1 million is made up of 11 tribal groups and 100,000 whites. Under the planned constitution, each of these 12 blocs would have an effective veto power, because parliament could not act by ethnic "consensus."

The plan is reminiscent of the "liberum veto"—the rule of unanimity—that crippled the government of Poland in the 17th and 18th centuries. It would be extremely hard, if not impossible, for Namibia to act as a nation. The country would really be a five-headed many-necked serpent.

South Africa has even moved to divide the proposed new state's armed forces along ethnic lines. It is creating "regional forces," really tribal armies. Such a system would leave Namibia without an effective national army—and totally dominated by its powerful neighbor, South Africa.

If South Africa does go ahead with its "internal solution," it will promise free elections for a new Namibian government. It will doubleless invite UN observers and participation by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the nationalist group that has been struggling for independence. But Botha knows that neither SWAPO nor the UN would be likely to take part in such an election.

It would be an election premised on an ethnic constitution that SWAPO rejects, one involving no political figures with

Chris Matthews

From Rome.

Italian violence getting to be game everyone can play.

ROME—Gloomy days are here again. This week's cover on L'Espresso reads "Italy's Civil War." To Corriere Della Sera, sociologist Francesco Alberoni addressed himself to the same theme, arguing that the time to start jostling for your seat on the first helicopter out of town is when violence has become accepted by the majority as a normal, unremarkable fact of life.

And that's just the way things are going. Four dead since New Year's Eve, who knows how many wounded. Bombs blasting off all over the country like revolvers firing. Pitched battles between neo-Fascists and leftist extremists, battalion-strength engagements between extremists and police with both sides letting off sufficient ammunition to decimate the Red Army.

I really don't want to dramatize the situation. I still rate the chances of Rome to a ripe old age higher in living than London or New York, and enjoying myself considerably more in the process. But violence is getting unacceptably commonplace. For they don't make political speeches anymore—just open up with automatic weapons. Recently, a friend staying with me was foolish enough to leave the house in the middle of a demonstration. She had to check whether the car had been firebombed yet or not. Well, naturally, as soon as she'd struck her nose out of the front door, a couple of cops left at least three shots on her from 20 yards down the road. Rotten marksman, both of them, luckily.

If being used for target practice by riot police is the price one has to pay for living in what remains the most civilized capital in Europe, that's quite all right with me. What's a few bullet holes in the wall next to you compared with the pleasures of eating fresh-cooked pasta in an open-air restaurant on the Tiber in early January. But what's starting to worry people, myself included, is that the quality of violence is changing. The Red Brigades and

the NAP taking out individual judges and journalists is one thing—so isolated, in-group phenomenon. Scores of kids battling it out with automatics all over the city is quite another. Italian violence, no longer an elitist kick, is getting to be a game everyone can play.

I found the following report in the Rome daily La Repubblica particularly chilling. The Autonomous extremist movement born out of last spring's wave of student killings of two neo-Fascist kids, the oldest of them 20, by a group rejoicing in the name of "Arme Nocturnal" for "Nocturnal" power. "Out of 10 speakers, La Repubblica noted, only two condemned the murders on the grounds that they were 'not a mass action and thus not understandable by this movement.' The majority opinion was that the act was 'the work of vandals,' and was therefore politically acceptable."

A couple of years ago, you could still get a rise out of the bourgeoisie by expounding a hard Stalinist line at parties. Now, to achieve the same effect, the trends are all into the politics of violence. The state is violence, the argument goes, brutalizing the masses through its police, its jails, its lunatic asylums, its hospitals, its economic policies and its one-sided legal system. You're within your rights if you do some brutalizing back.

Although some aspects of the present situation are novel and frankly, a little scary, others are a comforting, here-we-go-again, seen-it-all-before feel about them. I refer to the fact that the current wave of violence coincides (if that's the right word) with the approach to what looks like a new round of general elections. Trouble is that whereas, in previous electoral rumpus or less political moments, it was a handful of Red Brigades or neo-Fascists drumming up support in the law-and-order parties, this time violence is much more widespread and so, presumably, less easy to control by whatever it is who controls such things.

Nevertheless, one can only hope that, as in the past, things will calm down a bit as soon as the political picture becomes clearer in the spring or early summer.

Series of Blunders

And clear, right now, is just what it is not. As was demonstrated by the fact that Ambassador Richard Gardner was summoned to Washington this week for urgent talks on how to keep the Reds out of the next government just as Enrico Berlinguer and the PCI had, through an unusual series of blunders, managed to postpone by at least two years their chances of formalizing their current power-sharing arrangement with the Christian Democrats.

For reasons too tedious to go into here (but basically, a mess at grass roots and central committee level; the strange alien call of certain Christian Democratic leaders such as Amintore Fanfani; the approach of nine shrewdly refereed by the Radical party) Berlinguer threw all his traditional caution to the winds and issued an ultimatum to the Christian Democrats that said essentially this: Either you let us into the government now, or no more Mr. Nice Guy.

Well, as subsequently became clear, no one in Rome or Washington has the slightest intention of handing out any Cabinet portfolios to the Communists at the point in time. And Berlinguer, since there's not much he can do about it except being down the Andromeda government and preparing himself for a new round of general elections that seem certain to result in a substantially increased Christian Democratic vote is left on a precarious-looking limb.

Not of course, that elections would do anything other than minimally alter the present, stalemated balance of political forces. But so far no one seems to be able to think of a better idea.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Long Drought Hurts Farms In Australia

Officials Pessimistic On Prolonged Rain

SYDNEY, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Prospects are dim for an early end to one of Australia's worst droughts in this century, according to weather bureau officials.

They said that under normal conditions of the climate, prolonged rain could not be expected until April, when it would be too late to save a large number of farms. They warned that even if it rained for a few weeks, it would not be of great benefit because much of Australia's farmland is so dry that it will take several years to get back to normal.

It prolonged rain does not fall within the next few months, the cost to the nation in crop and livestock losses could be as high as \$1 billion (\$1.1 billion in U.S. money), David Trebeck, executive director of the Woolgrowers and Graziers' Council, said.

Crop failures have occurred already, and ranchers have started shooting cattle and sheep to conserve feed for the rest of the animals.

The federal government is under increasing pressure to give farmers and ranchers substantial financial aid.

Across large belts of southern and eastern Australia, dammed lakes and reservoirs are empty, crops are shriveled and livestock is starving.

Lowest Rainfall Totals

Weather bureau officials say that in many areas of the primary producing states of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, the rainfall during the last year has been the lowest since records were started late in the 19th century.

Australia's official Wheat Board estimates that the current harvest will be nearly one-quarter below the 12 million tons predicted nearly six months ago, when rain was expected.

The Australian Cattlemen's Union expects that a million animals will be shot because of the drought.

The cattlemen, already hard-pressed by low beef prices and rising costs caused by inflation, have asked the government for welfare payments similar to unemployment benefits to see them through the drought.

Several dozen cattlemen have walked off their properties, calling the drought the final blow in their long struggle to make their operations self-supporting.

Australia's huge sheep flock has not been as seriously affected in number but the dry conditions have caused a drop in the quantity of wool from the undernourished animals.

The drought has also taken a heavy toll on agriculture's other primary industries, which in all accounted for 47 per cent of Australia's total exports of \$5.2 billion last year.

Oversupply Problem

Ironically, the drought could lead to a long-overdue restructuring of the beef industry, which has suffered for many years from having too many cattle and not enough markets—a situation that often drove prices below the break-even level for ranchers.

The general secretary of Queensland's Graziers' Association, Arthur Stephenson, has suggested that the drought be used as an opportunity to reduce the number of cattle.

"Drought is a terrible way to get over the overpopulation situation but it will help the industry overall to become more economic," he said.

City dwellers are already feeling the effects of the drought, with meat prices expected to rise by up to \$20 a pound in coming weeks. There are also fears that reduced milk production could lead to shortages of by-products like yogurt and cheese.



AWAY FROM IT ALL—Skiers glide between bizarre wind and frost created structures some 4,500 feet up on the Arber Mountains of eastern Bavaria. They are thus able to leave the real cares of a less fantastic world behind... for a while.

Despite Ideological Differences

Radical Mozambique, S. Africa Retain Ties

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO (WP).—The high-tension wires strung across Mozambique hum with power these days for the homes and factories of South Africa's northern Transvaal region.

Mozambique workers still line up by the thousands at labor exchanges around Maputo for jobs in the gold mines of South Africa.

The harbor here is once again filled with South African chrome, iron ore, coal and general cargo, and the business magazines of Johannesburg feature ads and articles urging companies to step up their use of Maputo's port.

At the same time, South African newspapers tell of security forces capturing the first black guerrillas trained in Angola and infiltrated back into South Africa via Mozambique, while Maputo is fast becoming a favorite way station, and often terminus, for black refugees from South Africa traveling the underground railroad to freedom.

In Maputo, the rumor runs that the government is already

beginning to increase its outlays for the defense of its southern border with South Africa.

No two African countries at such ideological and political odds are so closely linked by ties of economic necessity and historical happenstance as Mozambique and South Africa. Any visitor to this land of Marxist revolutionaries dedicated to the black nationalist liberation struggle cannot help but wonder how long it will last.

Part of the answer may come shortly.

Exchange Earnings

Sometime early this year, South Africa will make a decision that may cost Mozambique its single largest source of foreign exchange earnings: the gold acquired by its workers in South African mines under an old pre-independence arrangement with Portugal.

The decision on whether to continue this key South African subsidy to the staggering Mozambique economy, amounting to as much as \$100 million a year, is likely to be as political as it is economic. Pretoria has a lot at stake in its relations with this stridently socialist African state that is committed wholeheartedly to the end of white minority rule throughout southern Africa.

So far, to everybody's surprise, the principle of peaceful co-existence—so important to rival superpowers as a basis of international relations—also has been applied to the day-to-day dealings of Marxist Mozambique with white-ruled South Africa. By an unwritten accord, the two have put off the day of reckoning in their ideological and political accounts with each other.

While neither side has given an inch to the other in its respective ideology, both have accepted the strange sort of economic partnership born of the former Portuguese colonial era and carried on after Mozambique's independence in June, 1976, with remarkably few alterations.

Only the flood of South African tourists to the beaches and hotels of Mozambique is missing from the landscape here. Indeed, few South Africans are seen in Maputo, although South African Airways still has an office and several flights a week between Maputo and Johannesburg. A daily passenger train also runs between the two capitals.

Complex Relationship

Whether this cooperation is expanding or contracting is not altogether clear, for there are signs pointing simultaneously in opposite directions. At the moment at least it persists and this in itself is one of the most fascinating stories of the complex relationship between South Africa and its black-ruled neighbor.

Last summer, a South African weekly, the Financial Mail, was moved to comment that ties between the two nations had actually strengthened in recent months and speculated that some sort of political agreement was underlying the apparent rapprochement.

It quoted the South African Trade Organization as saying business with Mozambique was picking up and that local exporters were re-establishing themselves in the Mozambique market. Getting export credit was no problem, it reported, adding that the Mozambique government was keeping an account with the Bank of Lisbon in Johannesburg.

Hard Currency

Western economists here estimate that Mozambique imports from South Africa may increase from 17 per cent of the country's total imports in 1976, to about 25 per cent last year. Private businessmen here say they have no trouble getting permission and hard currency from the government to buy spare parts and other essentials from South Africa to keep their factories running.

The quantity of South African exports and imports passing through the reviving port of Maputo also is reported to be climbing back slowly toward its pre-independence level of 4.4 million tons a year. Of the 537,000 tons of cargo coming and going in July, 1976, 191,000 tons carried South African labels.

Another boost to South Africa

Mozambique economic cooperation was made in March when the first of five generators at the new Cabora Bassa Dam in Mozambique's northern Tete Province began sending power, 1,000 miles south to South Africa. That country's electricity supply commission will initially receive 750 megawatts from Cabora Bassa, or 5 per cent of its total capacity last year. By 1979, the amount will rise to 1,760 megawatts, more than 10 per cent of its energy.

It will be some time, however, before Mozambique gets anything out of this deal, arranged between South Africa and an international consortium before Mozambique's independence. All the earnings go to the banks and companies that put up the more than \$400 million needed to finance the dam and power station.

Deep inside a mine, "Chairman Mui" kindly invited the deputy heads of the mining area to sit by his side and together they read poems and short essays praising the outstanding deeds of the miners, a People's Daily correspondent reported.



The Graham Sutherland portrait of Winston Churchill.

Churchill's Wife Destroyed 'Lost' Portrait He Hated

LONDON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The fate of Graham Sutherland's portrait of Winston Churchill, a matter of speculation for 23 years, was revealed here yesterday. The former prime minister's wife destroyed it because they both disliked it.

Lady Spencer-Churchill, widow of Britain's leader in World War II, died a month ago. Her three executors, including her daughter, Lady Soames, said they "felt it right to announce" the destruction of the painting.

Mr. Sutherland, one of the world's best-known artists, said last night that this was "without question an act of vandalism." The painting was commissioned by the houses of Parliament and presented to Sir Winston as an 80th-birthday present. It caused much controversy then. Lord Hailsham said at its unveiling in 1954, "It's disgusting, it's ill-mannered, it's terrible." It was never displayed after the presentation.

Sir Winston, who was an accomplished landscape painter, said that the portrait of himself seated and wearing his characteristic bow tie "makes me look half-witted, which I don't like." The picture captured the stiffness of old age unflatteringly, some believed.

The statement said that Lady Spencer-Churchill had destroyed the painting "on her own initiative before Sir Winston's death." He died in 1965.

"She neither consulted anyone nor informed anyone of her intention," the statement continued, adding that she had been distressed to see how much the portrait, which both she and Sir Winston disliked, preyed on her husband's mind.

Mr. Sutherland said that he was not "unduly distressed" although he had put a lot of work into the portrait. "I knew Sir Winston didn't like it," he said. "I felt his wife disliked it much more than he did."

The artist estimated that the portrait would be worth at least \$100,000 today.

Leader's Standing Is Boosted

Publicity on Hua Replacing Mao in Paper

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 12.—After dropping some of Mao Tse-tung's most revolutionary policies, China's new leaders have taken "de-Maoization" a step further by dislodging the late chairman from his place of honor on the front page of the People's Daily newspaper.

The top-right corner of the page has traditionally been reserved for quotations from Mao or, on occasion, Marx or Lenin. But twice in the last week the quotation box has been dropped in favor of large photographs of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, said to be Mao's choice as his successor. On a third day, Mao gave way to a picture of a locomotive.

Analysts here consider the change noteworthy, if only because it is inconceivable that Chinese editors would undertake such a move without the approval of their superiors in the Communist party apparatus.

"This seems to be part of the gradual process of subtly downgrading Mao's importance," a diplomat here suggested.

Visit to Moscow

As Mao's stock has fallen, Mr. Hua's has risen. Instead of the usual Maoist proverb on the front page, the 5.5 million subscribers to the People's Daily one day last week found the broadly smiling countenance of their new chairman, wearing a coal miner's hat and uniform.

The accompanying story, filling two-thirds of the first page, said that, while "other people throughout the country were enjoying the new-year holidays," Mr. Hua had visited the coal miners of the earthquake-devastated Tangshan area to congratulate them on their progress in putting the mines back in operation.

Deep inside a mine, "Chairman Mui" kindly invited the deputy heads of the mining area to sit by his side and together they read poems and short essays praising the outstanding deeds of the miners, a People's Daily correspondent reported.

Mr. Hua lavishly praised the workers, but the editors in Peking seemed determined that he should share the acclaim. They reported that production had returned to pre-quake levels in part because of the sympathy and relief efforts extended by Mr. Hua and the rest of the Communist party Central Committee.

Later in the week, Mr. Hua again supplied the quotes from Mao, with a photograph showing him welcoming to Peking the leader of Australia's tiny Marxist-Leninist party. The same day, an entire page inside the paper was used for color reproductions of art works celebrating Mr. Hua's long career as an obscure administrator in Hunan Province. Mr. Hua left Hunan in 1971, but the art work was recent.

Critics' Praise

The drawings and paintings, selected from an art exhibition now being held in Peking, was a hit with the art critics. A commentator from the Chinese news agency said: "The artists have caught the spirit of Hua Kuo-feng's fine style of work in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line... The feeling of Hua's closeness in the masses is well delineated."

This pervasive publicity seems to be part of a concerted effort to create around Mr. Hua the kind of cult of personality that surrounded Mao. It is striking only because Mao did not actively encourage such personal adulation until the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, when his revolutionary reforms depended on support from the Chinese masses.

The spotlight has been focused on Mr. Hua, however, ever since October, 1976, when he had his radical rivals arrested in a midnight raid and took over as chairman. He may be encouraging the mounting personal publicity because it lends some legitimacy to his still shaky regime. Until last year, Mr. Hua was largely unknown.

—Los Angeles Times.

People's Daily Opens Space For the People

HONG KONG, Jan. 12

(UPI).—China's official Communist party newspaper launched a letters-to-the-editor column and has urged the Chinese people to send in their criticisms and suggestions.

The official news agency said that the Peking People's Daily column, "Readers' Comments," aims to strengthen the paper's links with the masses.

The first column, the agency reported, included comments from a group from the Chinghsan School in Peking suggesting that the People's Daily go more deeply "into the question of the revolution in education."

By British Caledonian Head

Low Atlantic Air Fares Held Ruinous for Private Carriers

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—The top official of British Caledonian Airways has warned that, unless the United States government reconsiders its international low-fare air policy, company failures will follow.

In a speech to the National Aviation Club Tuesday, Adam Thomson, the airline's chairman and chief executive officer, contended that current U.S. policy appears to be based on a tenet of "simplistic consumerism that the lower the fare the better, and let the devil take the hindmost," a policy he called "extremely shortsighted and counter-productive."

Such a policy assumes that competition occurs in a free marketplace, he said, but "that is not the real world of international aviation."

The bulk of the carriers on the North Atlantic—where the low-fare competition is taking place—are government-owned and supported, he noted, and many accept losses rather than lose their share of the market, for a host of reasons.

"So in a price war, those who will suffer will be those who pay the penalty for losing money—the private sector, principally, and that includes U.S. operators and those few foreign free-enterprise carriers, like British Caledonian," he argued.

Mr. Thomson contended that "sensible governmental intervention" is needed in international aviation to make sure the consumer is paying enough as well as to make sure the consumer isn't paying too much. He argued that the bulk of the traveling public today is paying less than

California Rainfall Eases Water Problem

CORTE MADERA, Calif., Jan. 12 (WP).—Because of heavy rain, the strict water rationing in much of Marin County, north of San Francisco, was substantially eased yesterday, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Since last February residents have been limited to 57 per cent of normal water consumption. They can now use up to 75 per cent of normal water consumption without any appreciable change in their water bills under a new "conservation rate structure" approved Tuesday by Marin Municipal Water District directors.

cost for air travel across the Atlantic.

Increase Sought in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Britain's airlines want to raise domestic fares by up to 10 per cent on April 1. They applied for the fare increases with the Civil Aviation Authority Tuesday and also asked for a \$1 (\$1.90) levy on all internal flights to pay for increased security costs.

The agreement was signed during a visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese Deputy Premier and foreign minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh. The draft of the air agreement was initiated in Hanoi on Dec. 31.

Soviet Talks Fail On Japan Islands

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Susao Sonoda returned from Moscow today after failing to reach an agreement with the Russians on the return of four disputed Japanese islands in the northern Pacific.

Mr. Sonoda went to Moscow on Sunday for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The Soviet leaders refused to make a commitment on the four islands—Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Oshima—which have been occupied by the Russians since the end of World War II.

Vietnam, Thailand Sign Agreement on Aviation

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (AP).—Vietnam and Thailand yesterday signed an agreement allowing airlines of the two countries to fly over each other's territory. The two countries said that the pact showed a "desire by both countries to establish a close relationship."

The agreement was signed during a visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese Deputy Premier and foreign minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh. The draft of the air agreement was initiated in Hanoi on Dec. 31.

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NOTICE OF PRESELECTION FOR TENDERS

The Société Nationale d'Exploitation et de Distribution des Eaux (S.O.N.E.D.E.) intends to proceed to a preselection of specialized contractors for the erection of a dam—part of a future project for the supply of drinking water for the town of Tunis and the Cap Bon area.

Located 15 kms from Tunis, this dam will involve the creation of a reservoir that will total 13 billion cubic meters.

This project will include:

- 1) A dike measuring 28 meters high and 1,480 meters long. It will necessitate the installation of an embankment area of 1.6 billion cubic meters.
- 2) General related works (the setting of about 4,000 cubic meters of concrete).

The works for the construction of this dam will be part of a project partially financed by the Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement (B.I.R.D.).

Only enterprises belonging to member states of B.I.R.D. and Switzerland will be eligible.

Qualified companies desiring to submit offers may withdraw the tender files at the S.O.N.E.D.E. (Service Marchés) as of January 16, 1978.

Applications for this preselection must be forwarded to the S.O.N.E.D.E. by registered mail with acknowledgment, or be deposited against receipt no later than February 28, 1978, at 23 Rue Jawahar Lal Nehru, Tunis.

Envelopes will mention: "Preselection Barrage Mornaghia."



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THEATER IN PARIS

'Modern' Racine Behind the Times

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 12 (IHT).—Jean-Pierre Miquel, responsible for the latest presentation of Racine's "Britannicus" at the Comédie-Française, apparently regards himself as being avant-garde, but he is actually a hundred years behind the times.

He has taken the great 17th-century tragedy of imperial Rome—of Nero's wrestling the ruling power from his mother, Agrippina—and transformed it less into something burning topical than into a lackluster 19th-century shocker. It now suggests an August problem play.

It also appears, from his grotesque direction, that he has been studying some preposterous movie about the Nazis—probably "The Damned." "The Serpent's Egg" and others of their order—and has been so impressed by them that he has taken over their costume and tone. In the old-fashioned manner of Victorian novelists, he has added an explanatory subtitle to the title: "La Frise du Pouvoir." Why not in true Brechtian style: "Nero's First False Step."

When the curtain rises we behold Agrippina and Albinus clad as Ibsen actresses whispering the situation. Jean-Luc Boutté as Nero sports a Dracula cape; Jacques Berrey as Narcisse might be a luxury hotel receptionist; Francis Huster's Britannicus is in a Prince Albert suit of the diplomatic corps; and Jean-François Rémi, as Burrhus, looks as though he were on his way to the Versailles Peace Treaty conference.

Nero's counsel chamber is appointed with black chairs bearing silver spread eagles. In another episode, Nazi-uniformed officers strut the boards and the strains of "Rosenkavalier" are wafted from the wings. Denise Gence's Agrippina, not to be outdone in this retro circus, resurrects an innovation of Antoine's Théâtre-Libre and turns her head from the audience as she moans on a flight of stairs, reciting her lines to the stagehands. Ludmila Mikael, a brilliant young actress, is Junia, Britannicus's bride to be, a victim of the emperor's whim, but neither she nor her competent companions can relieve the monotony of the ill-advised evening.

This must certainly be one of the worst productions of the Racine masterpiece in recent times, and not only the worst but the most ridiculous.

Despite his turning a fine play to dross at the Comédie-Française, Jean-Pierre Miquel displays

Jean Racine, whose tragedy "Britannicus" is being revived at the Comédie-Française.



gifts as both a director and as an actor elsewhere. At the Odéon his sensitive production of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," first seen last season, is again on view. The scenery of Henri Oechalin renders its interiors and its exteriors a bit vaguely, but it has a lovely flow.

Miquel is Astrov, the vodka-hardened district doctor, a disillusioned idealist whose sardonic presence brightens the gloom of a Russian country mansion in the 1890s. Henri Virlojeux's Vanya is a proper combination of absurdity and pathos and one that never surrenders to the farcical as some Vanyas have.

Hubert Gignoux, as the pompous professor, Françoise Bellé, as the appealing Sonia, the neglected, fading flower of the steppes, and Nicole Garcia, as Elena, the professor's beautiful, coveted wife, fit perfectly into the general picture as do Denise Noël, as the old nurse, Marcelle Arnold, as the bookish mother, and Xavier Bourvier, as the

'Star Wars' Passes 'Jaws' at Box Office

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—"Star Wars" has overtaken "Jaws" as the all-time box-office money-maker, the trade magazine Variety has reported.

Variety gave "Star Wars," which was released by 20th Century Fox last May, gross profits of \$127 million against \$121.3 million for "Jaws," which was released in 1975.

humble hanger-on. One is grateful that in this instance Miquel has not reversed his "Britannicus" procedure and costumed these 1890 Slaves as Romans of Nero's reign.

At the Luxembourg, Laurent Terzieff is presenting a double bill of Edward Albee plays. The first is the well-known "Zoo Story," which has enjoyed uninterrupted success since its premiere in Berlin in 1966. It remains its familiarity notwithstanding—a gripping short play. Laurent Terzieff plays the aggressive neurotic who bedevils an innocent passer-by in Central Park, and Yves Gasc is his prey.

The second one-act, "Boite Mao Boite," a more recent Albee exercise in brief form, is exceedingly odd and disconcertingly subliminal. An elderly character woman repeatedly recites "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse" at stage left, while at stage right an actor with smirking Mao make-up smugly delivers "thoughts." At stage center in ship deck chair a socialist globe-trotter complains about the state of the world to a silent co-passenger.

This goes on for an hour to no discernible conclusion and then concludes. The Albee allegory seems almost stubbornly to avoid communication—and perhaps this is its point. Terzieff has directed this quartet of players—Pascale de Boysson, Mimi, Gaull Ratib and Yves Gasc—to be very earnest about it, but they fail to reveal its meaning.

Oberammergau Voters Oppose Staging of New Passion Play

OBERAMMERGAU, West Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—The majority of eligible voters in this Bavarian village opposes introduction of a new Passion Play, Oberammergau Mayor Ernst Zwink said today.

Almost two thirds voted Dec. 18 for what some consider an anti-Semitic version of their centuries-old Passion Play. In doing so, they rejected the revised version of a 227-year-old script by Father Ferdinand Rosner, edited this year to remove some passages. The new Rosner version was staged experimentally six times last summer at a cost of about \$500,000. Mr. Zwink said that 2,498 eligible persons went to the polls. After analyzing the results, the organizers found that 1,508, or almost 60 per cent, had opted for the Daisinger version of the play.

Jewish groups abroad have objected that this version, used for the last century and written by Oberammergau priest Alois Daisinger with music composed by village schoolmaster Rochus Dedler, portrayed Jews as solely responsible for the death of Christ.

About 34 per cent of those asked voted for the revised Rosner version, Mr. Zwink said. Another 6 per cent had no opinion or rejected the Passion Play altogether, he said. A final decision on what version the village will play in 1980 will come later this year, Mr. Zwink said. He added that it was unlikely that a decision would be made before the March municipal elections. The majority of Oberammergau councilors earlier opted for the revised Rosner version, causing a heated debate. They then ordered the public opinion poll.

All actors in the play are local amateurs who thus fulfill a vow taken by villagers in 1634 in thanksgiving for the ending of a plague in 1632. The town has staged the play every 10 years since.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Even though the Palais des Glaces is undergoing repairs this month, trumpeter Woody Shaw will be there Jan. 13 at 8 p.m., while at The Stadium, jazz will be offered on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays during January and February, with Raymond Boni and his band there on Jan. 17; the Frank Wright quartet the following night and the Archie Shepp quartet on Jan. 19. Singer pianist Lavelle is appearing nightly at the Hotel Sheraton Bar and Charles Amador is at the Olympia every night through Feb. 5. Ravi Shankar will be at Salle Pleyel Jan. 18 at 8:30 p.m.

A new cabaret-music hall, Le Milliardaire, has just opened in Paris. It's on the same site as the old Sexy just off the Champs-Élysées, and the new lavish revue pays tribute to the movie and music-hall stars of yesteryear.

Cajun blues singer Clifton Chenier, continuing his French tour, is in Montreuil Jan. 14; Ninkas, Jan. 17; Saint St. Algan, at the Faculty des Lettres, Jan. 18 and Angers Jan. 19.

GENEVA—Willie Mabou, replacing "Champion" Jack Dupree, is appearing nightly at the Popcorn Club, Jimmy Gourley and the Redd Foxx trio come in for six days on Jan. 18.

LONDON—Carré Smith and the Tommy Whittle quartet are at Ronnie Scott's. Toots Thielman and the Tony Kinsey quartet open for two weeks there on Jan. 16.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Baby Come Back" by Player, and in Britain, "Mull of Kintyre" by Paul McCartney's Wings.

"Mull of Kintyre" has just passed the sales record set by the Beatles hit, "She Loves You," some 15 years ago. The song, written by McCartney and Denny Laine, has sold 1.8 million copies in Britain, 200,000 more than "She Loves You." On top of the British charts for the past seven weeks, it is also No. 1 in West Germany, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand.

As for the United States, the song is doing well, but, surprisingly enough, the flip side, "Girls' School," is doing even better.

Dooley Wilson's "As Time Goes By," from the 1945 film classic "Casablanca," that earned Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, has just hit the top charts in Britain and is rising steadily on the "nostalgia" wave there.

FRANK VAN BRARLE

ARTS AGENDA

Rudolf Nureyev and the London Festival Ballet will be at the Palais des Sports in Paris from Jan. 18 to Feb. 19 with Nureyev's recent production for the company of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet." Patricia Ruzanne, Eva Bydolkova and Elisabeth Terabust will alternate in the role of Juliet. Sets are by Edo Fregiero and costumes by Fregiero and Franca Squarciapino. Graham Bond will conduct the Pasdeloup Orchestra. Performances will be nightly except Monday, with matinees on Sunday.

Carolingian Plaque Met Acquires 'Find of the Century'

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has revealed itself as the actual buyer of a rare 9th-century ivory plaque, sold to a London dealer by Sotheby's last month for a record auction price of \$255,000 (\$470,000). The plaque, thought by its former owner to be simply an interestingly carved piece of old wood, is hailed by the museum as "one of the major art finds of the century" (NYT, Aug. 20).

Depicting St. John the Evangelist holding a manuscript of his Gospel, the plaque belongs to the "Ada" group of Carolingian ivories, those believed by scholars to have been carved in the palace of Charlemagne in Aachen and named for the Abbess Ada, supposedly a sister of the emperor.

A statement by Philippe de Montebello, acting director of the Met, that the plaque is not only "one of the most important works of art" to enter the museum's collection, "but also one of the major art finds of the century," is supported by John Beckwith, keeper of architecture and sculpture at London's Victoria and Albert Museum. "We simply didn't have the cash to bid on it," he said.

Bolt From Blue

Neil Stratford, keeper of the department of medieval and later antiquities at the British Museum, said, "It's a very remarkable, very important and very interesting object, and it came like a bolt from the blue." It is understood that the British Museum was the underbidder on the work, which—despite official reluctance to see it leave England—had to be granted an export license by the British government because it had been in the country for less than 50 years.

The small piece, only 7 1/2 inches high and 3 5/8 inches wide, was totally unknown to medieval art specialists and is not recorded in the definitive book on Carolingian ivories, published by a German scholar, Adolf Goldschmidt, in Berlin in 1914. It was taken to Sotheby's in London last June by a woman who had inherited it from her father, a "modest" dealer in France who had come to England shortly after World War II.

No Idea

According to Sotheby's spokesman, the woman had no idea of the value or origins of the work. The auction house refuses to divulge her name, saying she has asked for anonymity.

The ivory shows a seated St. John holding in his left hand a codex across whose pages are inscribed in Latin the opening line of his Gospel, "In the beginning was the word." Above the saint's head is his symbol, an eagle. The tableau is framed by an ornamental double arch supported in capitals, above which runs the Latin inscription, "Like the flying eagle, the word of St. John resounds." The piece was originally examined by experts at Sotheby's, who recognized its importance and consulted outside scholars. Later, it was seen by Metropolitan officials, including Mr. de Montebello, Thomas Hoving, former director of the museum, whose PhD dissertation was on the Ada ivories, and Jack Schneider, curator in charge of the Cloisters, the museum's medieval outpost in Fort Tryon Park, where the new acquisition will be housed.

Ivory plaque depicting St. John the Evangelist.

Related in Style

Only about 50 surviving Carolingian ivories have been reported, of which fewer than 20 belong to the Ada group. The St. John plaque, which Mr. Schneider believes is one of four representing the Evangelists that once decorated a bookcover, is stylistically related to one of the finest of the Ada pieces, a pair of covers made for the Gospels commis-

sioned by the Abbey of B. Nazarius in Lorch, now in West Germany. The covers are divided between the Vatican Museums and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The plaque is also very similar in composition to the St. Matthew page of the Harley Gospels, the British Museum, an illuminated manuscript that scholars believe was produced in the workshop as the Ada ivories.

The Met's medieval department has one other ivory from the Ada group, a "Seated Virgin as Ecclesia" from the Morgan collection. The "St. John" will be the first Ada ivory to be housed in the Cloisters, which has two ivories from the later Carolingian period associated with the workshop of Charles the Bald. The new piece will go on view in late spring.

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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Jeanette Caspari in the Paris office.

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Bonn Qualifies Support For U.S. Dollar Policy

BONN, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ)—West German Finance Minister Hans Eppel said today that U.S. intervention measures alone are not enough to bring about a basic improvement in the dollar's exchange rate.

Dollar Surges As N.Y. Fed Enters Market

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ)—The dollar surged against the Swiss franc and Deutsche mark late today as the New York Federal Reserve Bank apparently entered the extremely thin market to give its currency a boost.

"The dollar went extremely high in the last hour, meaning the Fed was in buying dollars," one dealer at a major London bank said. Due to the thin level of trading at the late hour, the central bank authorities probably found it extremely cheap and easy to move the dollar's exchange rate up, dealers said.

This will discourage Europeans on going home short of dollars, comment one trader.

As yet, dealers said, it is not clear whether this signaled a new approach toward intervention by the Fed. But dealers did not rule out the possibility that the Fed may be responding to criticism in banking circles that it had not been intervening aggressively enough.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar climbed to 2.1390 DM, up more than 3 pfennigs from 2.1363 DM in late Frankfurt trading and 5.4 pfennigs above its intraday low. On the day, the dollar posted a gain of 2.27 pfennig against the mark.

Few deals, however, were done at these late levels because most operators had already retired for the evening.

Earlier, the Bundesbank had supplied substantial support, buying \$1 billion at the midday fixing.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar had hit an intraday low of 1.9200 francs before recovering to 1.9750 francs, off 45 points in the day.

The dollar was quoted against the French franc at 4.7200 francs, up 10 points. It rose against the yen to 241.45 yen, up 1.1 yen from late yesterday.

Public expenditure accounted for about 44.5 per cent of gross domestic product in 1976-77, and this percentage is expected to fall in the current fiscal year. Government officials expect this declining trend to continue through 1982, when it will fall to the levels of the early 1970s, when government spending was just under 40 per cent of GDP.

The government said its spending plans for the later periods covered by the White Paper are increasingly provisional.

The Treasury is also increasing its contingency reserves to cover unforeseen circumstances. These reserves will total \$750 million in 1978-79 and \$2 billion in 1981-82.

The White Paper said that the "planned growth rate for total public expenditure should be within the prospective growth rate of national income," adding that the government does not intend to set up plans which go beyond what the economy can safely be assumed capable of sustaining.

The Treasury said two key reasons why expenditure in 1977-78 will not reach projected levels are the government's sale of British Petroleum Co. shares last year, and changes which led to commercial banks having a larger role in financing of export and shipbuilding credits.

The government received about \$500 million from the sale of BP shares, lowering its stake in the oil company to just over 50 per cent from nearly 70 per cent.

None of the signatories have so far expressed their desire to extend the agreement, they said. Bank of Japan officials said the signatories may have been affected by the prospect that revised rules of the International Monetary Fund, adopted in Jamaica in January 1978, may go into effect later this year, freeing members from their obligation to trade in gold at the official price.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen Bids for Budd

Thyssen, the West German steel company has offered to acquire Budd, a U.S. auto components firm, through a merger at a price of \$34 a share. Budd has approximately 7.2 million shares outstanding, putting the value of the offer at \$245.8 million. Budd builds auto body components, chassis, frames, wheel and brake products and rail cars. In 1976, it earned \$71.2 million, or \$4.30 per primary share, on sales of \$1.06 billion. A Thyssen spokesman says the acquisition would provide Thyssen with a broader product range. The spokesman declined to name the U.S. subsidiary of Thyssen that would actually be involved in the merger. Thyssen had said in November that it would probably cut its cash dividend for fiscal 1977 ended Sept. 30 to \$0.50 deutsche marks against 7 DM the previous year. However, a final decision on the dividend policy will not be taken by the supervisory board until the end of January. In November, Thyssen also reported that sales declined 2.9 per cent in fiscal 1977 to 19.8 billion DM.

Oilfield's Reserves Revised

Thomson Organization Ltd. reports that recoverable oil reserves from the Piper oilfield in the British sector of the North Sea have been revised downward to 616 million barrels from the previous estimate of 695 million barrels. Reserves of the Claymore field are now put at 404 million barrels compared with 410 million barrels previously estimated. Thomson North Sea

Ltd., a unit of Thomson Organization, has a 20-per-cent interest in both the fields. A unit of Occidental Petroleum is operator for the fields. Occidental has a 38.5-per-cent interest in the fields. Getty Oil has a 23.5-per-cent interest and Allied Chemical holds 20 per cent.

Humana Gets 51.6% of Medicorp

Humana Inc., a hospital care firm, has received about 9.38 million shares of American Medicorp, which operates general hospitals. Humana says it will buy 5.7 million of the shares on a pro rata basis, giving it a 51.6-per-cent share of the company. Humana had offered to buy 5.7 million shares at \$15 cash plus half of a new \$250 cumulative preferred Humana share for each Medicorp share.

R.J. Reynolds Sees Profits Rising

R.J. Reynolds Industries expects 1977 net earnings to range between \$8.15 and \$8.25 a fully diluted share, including a non-recurring gain of \$1.07 a share from its discontinued petroleum operations in Kuwait. In 1976, the company earned \$6.89 a fully diluted share. Reynolds believes 1978 will be "another year of progress," with capital expenditures of more than \$600 million, almost twice the 1977 level. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. increased its market share modestly in an "intensely competitive year," the company says, adding that it continued its strong performance in the low-tar category, the fastest growing industry sector.

Negotiators Said to Be Far Apart

U.S. and Japan Stymied on Trade Pact

By William Chapman

TOYOKO, Jan. 12 (WP)—Trade negotiators for the United States and Japan were stymied today in their attempts to reach agreement on a joint statement that they had hoped would resolve their four-month-old trade confrontation.

Sources on both sides of the prolonged dispute said there was a considerable gap between the negotiators hoping to draft a communiqué acceptable to both countries.

About 14 hours before they were scheduled to make public the fence-mending communiqué, a U.S. official involved in the talks said, "I think we can have a good agreement, but there may not be an agreement at all."

A Japanese source expressed the same opinion.

The American side was pressing

for specific commitments on future tariff reductions, on the importation of U.S. agricultural commodities and on a timetable for eliminating the large Japanese trade surplus with the United States.

The Japanese reportedly agreed in principle with those goals, but were refusing to write them into an agreement with the specificity that would satisfy Robert Strauss, the special U.S. trade representative.

Vague Language Refused

Mr. Strauss, according to the U.S. official, is adamantly refusing to accept vague language "that only says that they (the Japanese) will do their utmost to be very good."

Japanese negotiators, on the other hand, are concerned that acceptance of the specific, detailed language sought by the United States would be politically disastrous because it would appear that they had knuckled under to U.S. pressure.

Mr. Strauss's aides have been here all week trying to work out a formula for settling the dispute that began last fall with U.S. demands that Japan increase imports and take other measures to eliminate its huge trade surplus.

Neither side expected all of the differences to be resolved, but both wanted an agreement on paper that would end the months of strained exchanges and chart a new path of cooperation. With that statement underlying a series of redraftings, they are still far from their goal.

Seeks Timetable

Mr. Strauss reportedly is demanding a timetable for moving toward what was called "equilibrium" in trade between the countries. The United States is running a total trade deficit with Japan of about \$8.5 billion and Mr. Strauss's chief aide, Alan Wolff, said that, it will probably increase next year.

The Japanese were said to accept "equilibrium" as a distant goal but are refusing to put that into the specific form of time that Mr. Strauss wants.

Mr. Strauss is also asking the Japanese to set forth now the specific tariff reductions they intend to offer in the multilateral trade negotiations which open later this month in Geneva. Japan's negotiators were replying that they prefer to save those specifics for the bargaining table at Geneva.

Mr. Strauss also was said to

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Chemical New York

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976

Profile A 25.51 27.05

Per Share A 1.82 1.86

Profits B 27.34 25.43

Per Share B 1.74 1.75

Year

Profile A 105.50 92.40

Per Share A 7.08 6.33

Profits B 109.29 92.60

Per Share B 6.81 6.40

First National Boston

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976

Profile A 14.22 11.31

Per Share A 1.16 0.92

Profits B 14.22 11.55

Per Share B 1.17 0.95

Year

Profile A 46.80 42.96

Per Share A 3.85 3.55

Profits B 46.23 43.50

Per Share B 3.81 3.50

National Detroit

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976

Profile A 17.10 14.10

Per Share A 1.41 1.18

Share dil. A 1.28 1.06

Profits B 17.10 15.05

Per Share B 1.42 1.27

Share dil. B 1.28 1.14

Year

Profile A 56.80 52.30

Per Share A 4.71 4.38

Share dil. A 4.28 4.05

Profits B 57.80 51.12

Per Share B 4.80 4.50

Share dil. B 4.38 4.08

A—before Securities Transactions

B—after Securities Transactions

Slump Ends On Technical Stock Rally

Fed's Dollar Action Said to Help Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A seven-day stock market slump ended today as investors snapped up some bargains in a generally more favorable investment climate. Trading was active.

But the rally, termed technical by analysts, was unimpressive, despite better news on the dollar in foreign exchange markets and improved unemployment and inflation figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed ahead 2.25 points to 778.18. It was up 4.59 at 3 p.m.

Some 745 issues gained with about 500 lower, and volume totaled 23.73 million shares compared with 22.8 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market moved higher on a combination of factors, including the Federal Reserve's intervention today in foreign exchange markets which helped the U.S. currency advance sharply in London.

But basically, analysts said, investors continue to express concern over the energy outlook and the fate of the conservation bill stalled in Congress.

President Carter, commenting on the issue at a press conference, urged speedy passage of the bill which he said was a prerequisite to cut the United States loose from dependence on imported oil. This, he said, has been the major cause of the dollar's problems.

A Federal Reserve report of a \$4.1-billion rise in basic money supply during the latest statement week came after the market close.

Budd Co. was the Big Board's volume leader, ending 1/2 at 31 1/4. The company said it received a merger offer from West Germany's Thyssen AG at \$24 a share.

Culligan was the NYSE's biggest percentage gainer, up 3 at 13 3/4. Beatrice Foods has offered to acquire the company, Sysco-Domper, another big gainer, jumped 1 1/2 to 9 1/4 on a Leeds & Northing Co. Acquisition proposal. Leeds dropped 3 to 21 5/8.

U.S. Firms Cut Outlays To 4.5 Per Cent in '78

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—U.S. companies are planning to increase spending on new plant and equipment this year by a real 4.5 per cent—an increase that Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said is not high enough "to fully meet the requirements of a complete return to high employment with reasonable price stability."

The "real" 4.5-per-cent figure is the level of planned investment

after adjustment for inflation, the Commerce Department said, and follows a real increase last year of 8 per cent.

Without adjustment for inflation, the figures would be 10.1 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively.

Commenting on the expected decline in outlays, Mrs. Kreps said that "quick enactment of a meaningful energy policy would sweep away a major area of uncertainty which currently is retarding business investments."

She added that the business and personal tax reductions that President Carter is expected to propose shortly "are essential to sustain consumer demand and give business the incentive to invest."

Mrs. Kreps's statement did not mention a specific investment target. The administration has considered investment growth of from 8 to 10 per cent in real terms as needed to sustain strong general economic expansion.

The department said businesses plan to spend \$150.89 billion on capital spending this year, 10.1 per cent above last year's figure of \$137.02 billion, before adjustment for inflation.

The department said that companies participating in its annual survey of capital spending estimated that their price increase for capital goods purchased in 1977 was 8 per cent and they expect a similar increase this year.

The department noted that while little is known about how respondents estimate price changes, their estimates have been generally higher than price rises as measured by a Commerce Department inflation index. That index showed prices for fixed nonresidential investment rose 5.5 per cent in 1977.

The department said manufacturing industries plan to spend \$67.25 billion this year, up 10.4 per cent from \$61.03 billion in 1977 before adjustment for inflation. Last year spending in that category rose 16.3 per cent.

Durable goods makers' spending is slated to rise 11.7 per cent after a 19.3-per-cent rise last year while nondurable goods businesses plan a 5.8-per-cent increase after a 13.8-per-cent rise in 1977, before adjustment for inflation.

Public Spending Falls Short Of Target in U.K. in Year

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ)—Britain announced today that total public expenditure in the fiscal year ending March 31 would be about \$24.5 billion below the \$59.22 billion estimated before the fiscal year began.

Public expenditure in fiscal 1977-78 is to be \$20.85 billion, or 2.5 per cent above the \$20.12 billion forecast for the current year.

Public expenditure in 1980-81 is expected to increase 2.1 per cent from a year earlier and 1981-82 expenditure will be up 0.8 per cent, according to the government's White Paper on spending, released today.

The government is projecting annual growth of about 3.5 per cent in real gross domestic product over the period up to 1983, public expenditure should account for a decreasing share of the full economy if the government's assumptions are correct.

The public expenditure estimates are at 1977 prices.

Public expenditure accounted

for about 44.5 per cent of gross domestic product in 1976-77, and this percentage is expected to fall in the current fiscal year. Government officials expect this declining trend to continue through 1982, when it will fall to the levels of the early 1970s, when government spending was just under 40 per cent of GDP.

The government said its spending plans for the later periods covered by the White Paper are increasingly provisional.

The Treasury is also increasing its contingency reserves to cover unforeseen circumstances. These reserves will total \$750 million in 1978-79 and \$2 billion in 1981-82.

The White Paper said that the "planned growth rate for total public expenditure should be within the prospective growth rate of national income," adding that the government does not intend to set up plans which go beyond what the economy can safely be assumed capable of sustaining.

The Treasury said two key reasons why expenditure in 1977-78 will not reach projected levels are the government's sale of British Petroleum Co. shares last year, and changes which led to commercial banks having a larger role in financing of export and shipbuilding credits.

The government received about \$500 million from the sale of BP shares, lowering its stake in the oil company to just over 50 per cent from nearly 70 per cent.

None of the signatories have so far expressed their desire to extend the agreement, they said. Bank of Japan officials said the signatories may have been affected by the prospect that revised rules of the International Monetary Fund, adopted in Jamaica in January 1978, may go into effect later this year, freeing members from their obligation to trade in gold at the official price.

While these measures may provide temporary relief in Brazil, they do not represent long-term solutions," the study concludes.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$ 3.6 billion in assets; \$ 327.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

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Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

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— 12 Month — Stock High, Low, Div in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s. 5s. High Low 5 p.m. Cr. Pr. Cl.

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125.40-125.45	125.75-125.85	Dec	\$30.50	\$31.00	\$23.50	\$24.30	-6.80			
128.25-128.40	128.15-128.40	Jan	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$27.00	-6.90			
		Mar	\$34.00							

NEW YORK FUTURES

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1,480-1,490	Unch.	Mar	2,226	225	2,320	12,674	Jan	45.75	45.75
1,490-1,500	Unch.	Apr	458	413	456	4,114	Mar	45.75	45.75
1,500-1,510	Unch.	May	515	515	515	5,151	Apr	45.75	45.75
1,510-1,520	Unch.	Jun	515	515	515	5,151	May	45.75	45.75
1,520-1,530	Unch.	Jul	515	515	515	5,151	Jun	45.75	45.75
1,530-1,540	Unch.	Aug	515	515	515	5,151	Jul	45.75	45.75
1,540-1,550	Unch.	Sep	515	515	515	5,151	Aug	45.75	45.75
1,550-1,560	Unch.	Oct	515	515	515	5,151	Sep	45.75	45.75
1,560-1,570	Unch.	Nov	515	515	515	5,151	Oct	45.75	45.75
1,570-1,580	Unch.	Dec	515	515	515	5,151	Nov	45.75	45.75
1,580-1,590	Unch.	Jan	515	515	515	5,151	Dec	45.75	45.75
1,590-1,600	Unch.	Feb	515	515	515	5,151	Jan	45.75	45.75
1,600-1,610	Unch.	Mar	515	515	515	5,151	Feb	45.75	45.75
1,610-1,620	Unch.	Apr	515	515	515	5,151	Mar	45.75	45.75
1,620-1,630	Unch.	May	515	515	515	5,151	Apr	45.75	45.75
1,630-1,640	Unch.	Jun	515	515	515	5,151	May	45.75	45.75
1,640-1,650	Unch.	Jul	515	515	515	5,151	Jun	45.75	45.75
1,650-1,660	Unch.	Aug	515	515	515	5,151	Jul	45.75	45.75
1,660-1,670	Unch.	Sep	515	515	515	5,151	Aug	45.75	45.75
1,670-1,680	Unch.	Oct	515	515	515	5,151	Sep	45.75	45.75
1,680-1,690	Unch.	Nov	515	515	515	5,151	Oct	45.75	45.75
1,690-1,700	Unch.	Dec	515	515	515	5,151	Nov	45.75	45.75
1,700-1,710	Unch.	Jan	515	515	515	5,151	Dec	45.75	45.75
1,710-1,720	Unch.	Feb	515	515	515	5,151	Jan	45.75	45.75
1,720-1,730	Unch.	Mar	515	515	515	5,151	Feb	45.75	45.75
1,730-1,740	Unch.	Apr	515	515	515	5,151	Mar	45.75	45.75
1,740-1,750	Unch.	May	515	515	515	5,151	Apr	45.75	45.75
1,750-1,760	Unch.	Jun	515	515	515	5,151	May	45.75	45.75
1,760-1,770	Unch.	Jul	515	515	515	5,151	Jun	45.75	45.75
1,770-1,780	Unch.	Aug	515	515	515	5,151	Jul	45.75	45.75
1,780-1,790	Unch.	Sep	515	515	515	5,151	Aug	45.75	45.75
1,790-1,800	Unch.	Oct	515	515	515	5,151	Sep	45.75	45.75
1,800-1,810	Unch.	Nov	515	515	515	5,151	Oct	45.75	45.75
1,810-1,820	Unch.	Dec	515	515	515	5,151	Nov	45.75	45.75
1,820-1,830	Unch.	Jan	515	515	515	5,151	Dec	45.75	45.75
1,830-1,840	Unch.	Feb	515	515	515	5,151	Jan	45.75	45.75
1,840-1,850	Unch.	Mar	515	515	515	5,151	Feb	45.75	45.75
1,850-1,860	Unch.	Apr	515	515	515	5,151	Mar	45.75	45.75
1,860-1,870	Unch.	May	515	515	515	5,151	Apr	45.75	45.75
1,870-1,880	Unch.	Jun	515	515	515	5,151	May	45.75	45.75
1,880-1,890	Unch.	Jul	515	515	515	5,151	Jun	45.75	45.75
1,890-1,900	Unch.	Aug	515	515	515	5,151	Jul	45.75	45.75
1,900-1,910	Unch.	Sep	515	515	515	5,151	Aug	45.75	45.75

[illegible][illegible]

\$12	12%	12%
\$12	12	13

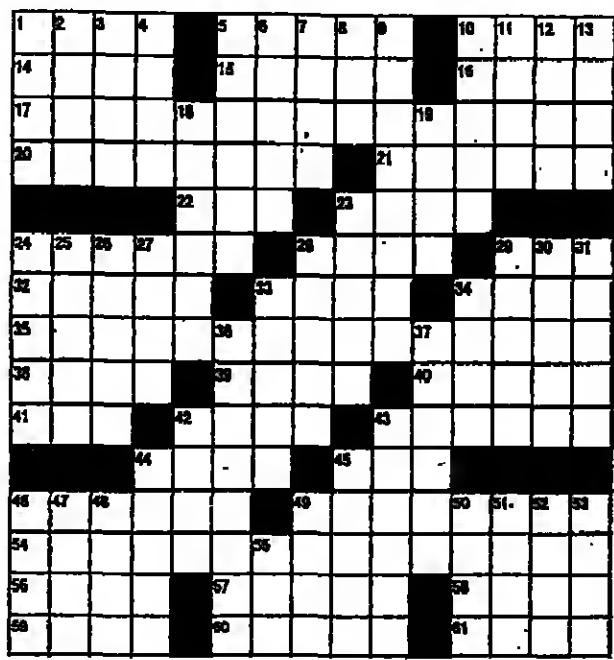
Total sales 297,357 shares.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1044.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



ACROSS

- 1 Southpaw's pitching arm
5 Porches around an agora
10 Outwit
14 Gag rig
15 Cod
16 Anybody's follower
17 Trunklephobia
20 Supplicates
21 Small coins: Abbr.
22 In the center
24 Uses Western Union
28 Rack's partner
29 Harvest goddess
32 "— a Grecian Urn"
33 Students' needs
34 Windy one
35 Outwits clever
38 Roman garb
39 Diagnostic aid
40 Lost
41 Air hero
42 Treble or bass
43 Statue
44 Petty officer, for short
45 Prior mo.
- 46 Mysterions
49 With amino removed
54 1:00 P.M. Fort Dix
56 North of Miss. Ala. and Ga.
57 Fountain nymph
58 Pub-gate tool
59 Hasn't paid up
60 Aesthetes' forte
61 One of the Alcohols
- 25 Kind of...
26 Neutral color
27 Modern variation of Laura
28 Nephew
29 Fingoid
30 Problem or model
31 Attack
32 Name of fame in Argentina
34 Sad politicians
36 In being
37 Alphonse's friend
43 Unit of electrical force
44 Nick (a)
45 Author of "The Cotter's Saturday Night"
46 Remove a fedora
47 Uro maxilla and...
48 Movies, toellini
49 Los Blats—
50 Egyptian skin
51 Sixty grains
52 Architect
53 Skeeter heaters
54 Degree for a NASA worker

DOWN

- 1 Pay dirt
2 Merit
3 Worry
4 Pre-Lenin ruler
5 Krimms
6 Homesteads, British style
7 Table scraps
8 Tree
9 Minor dispute
10 Rank
11 Sunday sounds in Mexico City
12 Words of understanding
13 Gave for a time
14 Upright
15 Type of forest
16 Thick wife
24 Surplice

WEATHER

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100					
ALABAMA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
ALASKA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
ARIZONA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
ARKANSAS	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
CALIFORNIA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
COLORADO	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
CONNECTICUT	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
DELAWARE	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
FLORIDA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
GEORGIA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
ILLINOIS	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
INDIANA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
IOWA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
KANSAS	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
KENTUCKY	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
LOUISIANA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MAINE	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MARYLAND	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MASSACHUSETTS	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MICHIGAN	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MINNESOTA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MISSISSIPPI	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MISSOURI	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
MONTANA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
NEBRASKA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
NEVADA	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
NEW JERSEY	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30
NEW MEXICO	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30

But Morton Appears Untroubled

Numbers All Bad For Signal-Caller

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Nobody is asking Craig Morton about how many touchdowns he has thrown as Denver Broncos quarterback. Questions usually involve his \$38,000 base salary and his \$34,935 federal income tax.

And any time a player is in a financial difficulty, says Jack Danahy, the National Football League's security director, "I'm not interested."

Jack Danahy does not have to ask his concern. With the loss of Super Bowl XII he is aware that a gambler might try to talk to Craig Morton about an easy way to get rich.

When somebody suggested that Jack Danahy call the Broncos' phone calls at the Super Bowl, he replied, "How am I going to screen his phone calls?"

At the quarterback's screening, his own phone calls at the Super Bowl where the Broncos are playing.

Praying on Problems. "I'm not taking any calls," the Broncos' head coach said. "I'm not taking any calls."

That's the possibility of a gambler to a money problem. But the Broncos' head coach is not concerned.

He is not worried about a call from a gambler. "I don't really care," he said. "I don't really care."

He's got the money to pay his debts to the Manufacturers.

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Craig Morton

Hoover Bank in New York and to the Internal Revenue Service, that "everything" as he said, "is being taken care of."

"I've already paid the IRS about \$80,000," he explained. "They didn't accept some of the things (deductions) I claimed. And now they want some more money."

The timing of the IRS announcement is interesting. It came out of their Dallas office last week, about 10 days before Craig Morton would be opposing his former teammates, the Dallas Cowboys, in the Super Bowl game.

Cyprus wondered if a Cowboy roster in that IRS office had timed the announcement to unsettle Craig Morton's concentration.

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The next year Roger Staubach was the Cowboys' quarterback when they won Super Bowl VI from the Miami Dolphins, 24-3. In the days before that game Craig Morton often sat alone at an otherwise empty table at the mass interviews.

"And then in 1974, I asked to be traded," he recalled. "I'd asked about two years earlier but when I asked this time, I was traded in three days."

Craig Morton was traded to the New York Giants for a first-round draft choice that turned out to be Randy White, now an all-pro defensive tackle, and a second-round choice that, ironically, turned out to be Jim Jensen, a running back dealt by the Cowboys to the Broncos shortly before the recent season began. And then, of course, the Giants traded the 24-year-old quarterback to the Broncos nearly a year ago for

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"Routine Processing" "I can assure you," an IRS spokesman in Dallas said by telephone, "that this was a routine processing of the return. The thing has been going on for quite some time, that there was no ulterior motive."

Craig Morton has had other financial complications. He declared bankruptcy when he was with the Cowboys after problems developed in California with two bookstores and a sporting goods store that he owned there. He later prospered from a Dallas disco, Wellington's, before another investment, a Dallas restaurant named The Yolk's on You, went sour.

But yesterday, with more than \$70,000 in debts outstanding and with the Super Bowl approaching, Craig Morton appeared untroubled, almost serene. At the Broncos' motel, the other players attended a mass interview session at double tables in the coffee shop but Craig Morton followed coach Red Miller to the lecture in the main banquet room. He wore a "Go Broncos" T-shirt, blue jeans and his usual stoic expression.

"This is my third Super Bowl," he was saying now. "The thing I remember best from the other two was the tipped passes."

Deflected Passes He was alluding to Super Bowl V when two deflected passes resulted in two interceptions for the Baltimore Colts, notably a last-minute interception by Mike Curtis that positioned Jim O'Brien's last-play field goal in a 16-18 victory.

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Craig Morton was traded to the New York Giants for a first-round draft choice that turned out to be Randy White, now an all-pro defensive tackle, and a second-round choice that, ironically, turned out to be Jim Jensen, a running back dealt by the Cowboys to the Broncos shortly before the recent season began. And then, of course, the Giants traded the 24-year-old quarterback to the Broncos nearly a year ago for

tion against the Cowboys, a 5-point betting favorite.

"Routine Processing" "I can assure you," an IRS spokesman in Dallas said by telephone, "that this was a routine processing of the return. The thing has been going on for quite some time, that there was no ulterior motive."

Craig Morton has had other financial complications. He declared bankruptcy when he was with the Cowboys after problems developed in California with two bookstores and a sporting goods store that he owned there. He later prospered from a Dallas disco, Wellington's, before another investment, a Dallas restaurant named The Yolk's on You, went sour.

Super Bowl XII
COWBOYS BRONCOS

12-2	Season's Record	12-2
345	Points - For	274
212	Points - Against	148
372	Passes attempted	313
215	Passes completed	163
10	Had intercepted	12
38.7	Average yardage per punt	39.2
2369	Total yards gained rushing, net	2043
2443	Total yards gained passing, net	1863
14	Own Fumbles lost	15
29	Opponents Fumbles Recovered	9
18	Field goals attempted	13
	Field goals	13

Steve Ramsey, a quarterback the Giants eventually discarded.

"I'm more patient as a quarterback now," he said. "The last couple of years in New York, that was kind of forced upon me."

But he was careful not to knock the Giants organization. He also avoided any criticism of the Cowboys organization.

"Roger (Staubach) and I are not rivals," he said. "We never have been. We were just competing for the same position and the coach chose him."

One of Craig Morton's most impressive wedding gifts two months ago arrived from the Staubachs—an expensive crystal prism.

"That was a special gift," Craig Morton said. "My marriage has

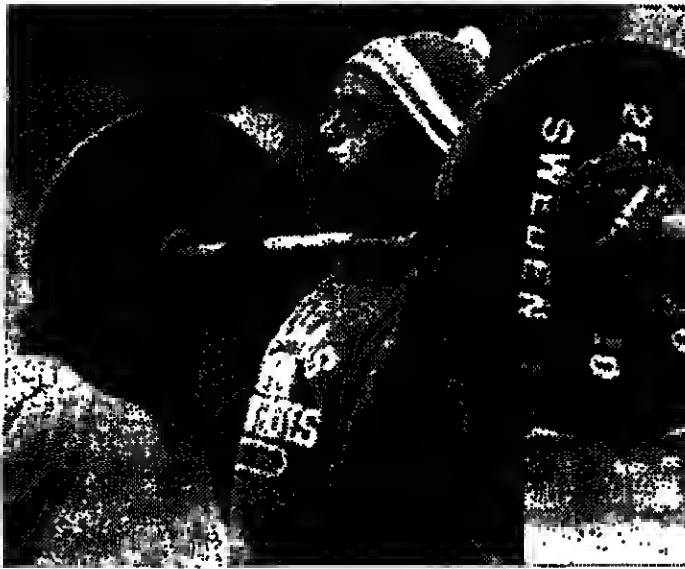
changed my life. About six months ago I started dating a girl I'd known for many years, Susie Sir-

men, who's a strong Christian and I've really accepted the Lord through her. I didn't accept the Lord to be a number one quarter-

back, I accepted him for my life."

Once a swinger known as the Prince of Greenville Avenue, a Dallas disco area, Craig Morton lived from day to day. But now, his friends say, he has continuity to his life. He also has debts.

"But there's no pressure on me because of the money situation," Craig Morton said. "I've got some things I'm unloading to pay the debts. I'm going to pay. That's the price for living in this country."



Dallas lineman Harvey Martin works out with weights.

NFL Kickers Dispute Meteorological Issues

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12 (AP)—The contending teams for Sunday's indoor Super Bowl game are holding various outdoor practices in what is considered a bitter cold for this chummy environment, with temperatures in the 30s.

The routine practices are not in the Superdome, the site of the game, but outdoors, the Dallas Cowboys on grass at the Saints' practice field in suburban Metairie and the Denver Broncos on a synthetic turf at Tulane Stadium.

White, the Dallas punter and backup quarterback, said through chattering teeth, "I wish we could practice in the Superdome." That will not be allowed for either team this week.

White's purpose was not only to stay warm but to test the facility for kicking purposes. Some say the indoor air of the Superdome is "dead air" and it affects kicking, reducing the distance.

Divergent Views The four Super Bowl kickers, White and Eric Herra of the Cowboys, and Jim Turner and Bucky Ditts of the Broncos, were asked about that and not surprisingly their views were divergent. Taken as a group, kickers are often suspicious, sometimes irrational and usually in disagreement about their own skills.

With regard to alleged dead air, they lined up on opposite sides and not according to their uniforms. Turner, the Broncos' 36-year-old placement kicker, is convinced that field-goal attempts indoors will not travel as far as those outdoors. "You're shorter by about 5 yards," he said.

White, the Dallas punter, agreed. "The air seems to press down on the ball," he said. "I've kicked in the Superdome a few times and I've always felt it was a handicap."

On the other hand, Denver punter, said, "No way. You start thinking that way and you just mess yourself up. You have to think positively."

Herra, the third leading scorer in the league, said, "I've kicked in the Superdome a few times and I've always felt it was a handicap."

White, the Dallas punter, agreed. "The air seems to press down on the ball," he said. "I've kicked in the Superdome a few times and I've always felt it was a handicap."

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er in the National Football League this season with 53 points, was more definite on two counts, psychological and practical. "You don't have any wind to worry about. That way you have to be more confident. And when you're more confident, you will be a better kicker."

Gedola Is Out of Sight According to local authorities, there has never been a 50-yard field goal kicked in the Superdome since it opened in 1975. Such distances are routine outdoors.

Rich Szaro, the kicker for the New Orleans Saints, who has booted a lot of footballs in a lot of places since leaving Harvard a decade ago, goes with the dead-air theory. He believes the 50-yard field-goal attempt is definitely risky inside regardless of how strong the leg that swats the ball. However, he does not appreciate the chance for greater accuracy because of no wind.

The data are somewhat conflicting. Szaro this season made good on only two of five field-goal attempts in the Superdome but a season ago he had a much better record, succeeding on 18 of 23 attempts at home and on the road.

Punt Goes 99 Feet Up As for punting, Ray Guy of the Oakland Raiders set a standard for his peers in the Pro Bowl game two years ago. The league's strongest punter boomed one that went so high it hit the gondola that is suspended from the roof. No one else has ever done that.

How high did Guy kick the ball that time? Ninety feet. No such thing will happen in this Super Bowl game because the gondola will remain tucked into the roof in the raised position. NFL officials wanted it that way, saying that a lowered gondola obliterated sight lines to the field from certain seats.

The distance from the cement floor, one covered with a half inch of padding and Astroturf, to the center of the roof is 773 feet. A football fired from a cannon might hit the roof, but not a football kicked by human foot.

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Roger Staubach jogging in chilly New Orleans weather.

Dutch, Brazilians Win Seeds In World Cup Soccer Groups

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12 (AP).

—Brazil and the Netherlands were chosen today as group leaders for first-round matches of the 1978 World Cup soccer playoffs. Argentina and West Germany had been selected previously.

The announcement was made by René Courte of France, press chief of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), at a five-hour meeting of the federation's organizing committee.

Soccer officials and federation representatives of the 16 national teams that will compete in Argentina starting June 1 are in Buenos Aires for Saturday's drawing to determine which teams will play in which four groups.

Dutch-Italian Rivalry Italy had been battling behind the scenes for the leadership of Group 4. But Taffie Salazar Fuller, president of the South American Football Federation, said Italy agreed in the meeting to let the Dutch lead the group on a guarantee that Italy would play in Buenos Aires in Group 1, headed by Argentina.

Buenos Aires is the largest of the five cities where the first-round playoffs will be held and will attract the most fans.

Courte confirmed the compromise agreement, saying it had been based on "sporting and economic points of view."

The other teams will draw lots at Saturday's drawing to determine their groups.

The tournament match will be played in Buenos Aires on June 1 between West Germany, the 1974

champion, and a team to be selected in Group 1.

Courte said that in order to have two European teams in each group, Scotland, Poland and Spain would draw lots for seeding in Groups 2, 3 and 4.

Latin Seedings Then Peru and Mexico will draw lots for seedings in Groups 2 and 4. Courte said that this would assure that each group would have one Latin American team.

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